CIRCULATION LAST WEEK: 155,000. Sample copies sentfree to any address.

TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

THE GREATEST NATIONAL WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES.

FOUNDED IN 1836. TOLEDO, OHIO: THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1901. VOL. LXVI: NO. 26.

THE FIRST MEMORIAL DAY.

Beneath an apple tree too old
By many a year to yield,
The soldiers dug a hasty grave
Upon the battlefield.
They laid within the shallow pit
The bodies of the slain,
Their broken sabres in their hands,
And smoothed the earth again.

Chill autumn on the naked mound
Let fall her withered leaves;
Gray Winter sowed his silver flakes
And reaped his snowy sheaves;
And May, returning to her haunts,
A pall of velvet spread
Of vivid emerald, soft and deep,
Above the hero-dead.

The apple tree that Springs before
Withheld its wealth of bloom,
Put forth on every twig a wreath
All whiteness and perfume.
Its trailing branches swept the turf
Still moist with morning showers,
And lo! the slumbers of the brave
Were garlanded with flowers.

—Minna Irving, in the New England Magazine.

THE TWO FISHERMEN.

Oh, he was a sport of the cittified sort,
With a natty duck suit and a big black cigar,
And he said that his wish was to land all the fish
That would rise to a fly in the brooks near and far.
His rod was of steel, and his splinter new creel
Astonished the natives that lived there-about,
While his brilliant hued flies filled them all with surprise,
Ho had every device for the taking of trout.

He started at dawn, ere the last stars were gone,
For the head of the brook, where the fishing was fine.
"I will not do a thing but bring back a big string,"
He observed with a wink that was large and benign.
Half a mile up the brook this hot sport overtook
A barefooted boy with a cut willow pole,
Who clearly was bent—from the way that he went—
For the head of the brook—the town fisherman's goal.

They both angled away through the warm summer day—
Went wading through riffles or casting in pools,
Worked over the shoals and dipped into the holes,
Chasing minnows ahead of them, schools upon schools.
The city man's flies loitered oft for a rise
On the edge of a riffle, with counterfeit squirm,
While the small country lad, with what tackle he had,
Depended alone on the succulent worm.

They returned to the town as the red sun went down,
Both torn on the bushes, and tired all out;
And the small farmer youth, to be honest forsooth,
Confessed he had landed all day not a trout.
But the smart city chap took his creel on his lap,
And emptied out strapping big fish by the score.
"I'm no liar," he said, "but I've got on the dead,
"Three hundred and twenty, perhaps a few more."

The lesson, dear friends, that this plain tale intends
In its roundabout fashion to try to im-part,
Is: Don't always take every old country fake
Of a "swell city fisherman" story to heart
No matter what kind of fine tackle you find
In a fisherman's hand, you will have to allow
That the fellow who'll get the fish out of the wet,
Be he bumpkin or dude, is the one who knows how.

—Morning Oregonian.

PLEASANT RIDING ON AN AERIAL BICYCLE

Here is the picture of an inspector making his daily round of the suspended railroad in Elberfield, Germany. This railway is suspended in the air on supports fastened like an inverted U, the line itself being supported by cross-girder work, hung on A-shaped trestles.

Each car has two pairs of wheels, bending from one side over the center of

gravity of the carriage, which hangs in suspension from a single line and is worked by electricity. Obviously, such a railroad could not be inspected by a person on foot.

To meet the difficulty an ingenious adaptation of the bicycle was supplied. The framework is that of an ordinary bicycle, and the machine is operated by means of an ordinary pedal and chain gear—the difference being that the bicycle is suspended from the wheels, which run on the single line of railway over the rider's head. Despite his exalted position, the rider is in perfect safety, he even runs no danger of being arrested for scorching, as he flies along well out of reach of the policeman who regulates the traffic below.—New York Herald.

London's Flower Girls.

On Saturday the London streets were blazing with daffodils, narcissi and roses. But why is the London flower girl so persistently unpicturesque? Her trade is the sweetest in the world. She herself is quite the reverse of sweet. Similarly the horse is a noble animal, but the dealer in horses is usually ignoble. We can scarcely hope to make the horse dealer as noble as his wares; but it should be possible to make the flower girl as sweet as her merchandise. Is there not an eccentric millionaire in London who will design, order and pay for a flower girl's costume?—London Chronicle.

A Boston Kid's Wit.

The teacher was telling about the sick man who upon being made whole took up his bed and walked.

One of the pupils artlessly remarked: "So he was still unable to leave his bed, teacher."—Boston Trapscript.

MAKING A BOAT IN FIVE MINUTES

For a long time past each German cavalry regiment has been accompanied by a wagon containing two folding boats, but as the outfit weighs about six thousand pounds, it seldom follows the troops rapidly. Quite lately a novel boat has been introduced, so light that one horse

can easily carry on its back the entire material for two boats. The frame is formed of from sixteen to twenty of the lances in use in every regiment, while the cover consist of watertight sail cloth. Six men can put the boat together in five minutes, and take it apart in two. The whole boat weighs about sixty-five pounds.—New York Herald.

GRANT AND THIRD TERM

A Stormy Era Reviewed and Some More or Less Prevalent Mistakes Corrected.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

There seems to be a good deal of popular misapprehension regarding Gen. Grant's connection with the third term movement. Some papers are intimating that he favored the third-term idea all along—that he, in fact, secretly incited it. Other papers declare that he refused in 1876 to accept a nomination in that year, and that he consented in 1880 only when he was made to believe that a large majority of the Republican party wanted him to take the candidacy. Neither is quite correct.

Grant's own views on the third-term idea were set forth in a letter written by him on May 29, 1875, to Gen. Harry White, who had presided over the Pennsylvania Republican state convention held a few days earlier, which convention had adopted a resolution saying that the Republicans of Pennsylvania adhered to the "unwritten law of the republic," which "limits the Presidential service of any citizen to two terms," and which declared that they were "unalterably opposed to the election to the Presidency of any person for a third term." Grant, in his letter, said that "I never sought the office for a second, nor even for a first nomination. To the first I was called from a life position, one created by congress expressly for me, for supposed services rendered to the republic." Then he went on to say that he was made to believe that the public good demanded that he make the sacrifice, and that the nomination for the second term was tendered unsolicited to him by the unanimous vote of all the delegates to the national convention.

In regard to the third term he said: "I am not, nor have I ever been, a candidate for a renomination. I would not accept a nomination if it were tendered unless it should come under such circumstances as to make it an imperative duty—circumstances not likely to arise." That was a year before the meeting of the national convention, and the third-term talk practically ended there. Grant's name was not presented in the convention of 1876, and his influence, it was understood, went to Conkling, who had been the leader of the third-termers, and who received 99 votes on the first ballot in 1876, as compared with 285 for Blaine, 125 for Morton, of Indiana; 113 for Bristow, 61 for Hayes, and smaller numbers for a few other persons. Hayes was nominated on the seventh ballot by the concentration upon him of most of the anti-Blaine influence. Grant's letter of 1875, that is to say, took him out of the calculation for 1876, though his friends, still under Conkling's lead, presented his name in the convention of 1880, and he led all the other aspirants until the thirty-fifth ballot, Blaine being second in the voting. Then Blaine and the rest of the anti-Grant elements concentrated on Garfield and gave him the nomination on the thirty-sixth ballot. Grant was beaten by the anti-third-term sentiment, which was directed by the Blaine influence. But Grant's words in the letter of 1875 showed that he would have accepted the candidacy in 1876, despite the third-term tradition, if, in his own words, "it should come under such circumstances as to make it an imperative duty." No one ought to doubt that he would have accepted it in 1880 if he had received a majority of the votes of the convention.

SENATOR FAIRBANKS DOES NOT FORGET

Gossips about the hotels have a story about the good nature of United States Senator Fairbanks, who has been about town for the past few days. Some years ago, so goes the tale, the Senator was befriended by D. J. Mackey, of Indiana, who was in his day very much of a railroad magnate in that state. Mackey had a lot of irons in the fire, among them the practical ownership of the Evansville & Terre Haute, the Louisville, Evansville & Indianapolis, the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis, and other railroads, which were none of them of the paying sort. In a scheme for consolidation Mackey was caught so badly in his operations that he went to the wall and lost every cent he had. During his days of seeming prosperity he had assisted the Senator in some of his political schemes that had panned out well for Fairbanks. Recently Mackey has been forced to labor in a mill at Anderson, Ind., at about day laborers' wages. The Senator, hearing of this, hunted Mackey up, furnished him the means to go into bankruptcy and get rid of the old debts, amounting to more than $500,000, that were hanging over him. As soon as Mackey gets his discharge in bankruptcy Senator Fairbanks is to back him in some new business venture, in which he believes his old friend can be successful. There will be nothing in it for the Senator, say those who tell the story, and the step is taken purely as a matter of friendliness to a man who once helped him when he sorely needed assistance. Senator Fairbanks is quoted as believing that Mackey has still in him the pluck and business sagacity to make a success once more, and that all that has prevented him from getting on his feet before this was the lack of some friend who would extend an encouraging hand.—New York Times.

JOLO ISLAND.

Major Sweet Finds Life There Quite Agreeable.

Major Sweet, commanding officer of Jolo, gives some interesting news regarding his islands in the tropics. The report has been filed with the war department and a copy of it has been received at army headquarters in Denver. Miss Sweet, daughter of Major Sweet, is well known socially in this city. Her father has many friends in Denver.

Jolo, which, with the exception of Tawi Tawi, is the most remote island belonging to the United States, lies in the Sea of Jolo, in longitude 121 degrees east of Greenwich and on the sixth parallel north from the equator, and about 100 miles due west from the easternmost point of Borneo, 788 miles S. S. E. from Manila and 8,681 miles from San Francisco. The island was first occupied May 19, 1899, when companies B, C, D, E, F, G, H and L, Twenty-Third infantry, under command of Captain E. B. Pratt, relieved the Spanish General Huertas, who had with him a garrison of 24 officers and 800 men. The village of Jolo is thus described by Major Sweet:

"It is hardly more than a good-sized military post, beautifully laid out, with broad, clean streets, lined with flowering trees and gardens and surrounded by a loop-holed wall about eight feet high and one and one-half feet thick. The population is estimated at 400, mostly Chinamen; one German, no other Europeans. Four male Moros live within the walls. The public buildings are in a dilapidated condition. The governor's residence and office is one small building. There is one group of buildings (four barracks) which will accommodate one battalion. The theater will accommodate one company and outlying block houses two companies. A commissary, postoffice, schoolhouse, a hospital for about 100 beds, a market, and some few small structures compose the remainder of the public buildings."

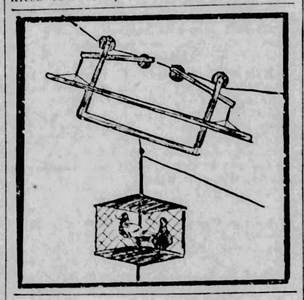
The commanding officer of the United States troops reported the day after his arrival that the situation, in so far as determined from our experiences, was as follows:

"Spain possesses the small walled town known as Jolo. The governor has complete control within the walls. There are no civil courts, no civil officers. Outside the walls the Sultan of Jolo and Borneo is the ruler. Spain pays him $200 (Mexican), per month. At present he is not on the island, but is visiting one of the neighboring islands about 30 miles south. He has recently returned from Mecca and now dresses in European costume. Spanish soldiers seldom go beyond the range of the outlying blockhouses. The relation between the natives (Moros) and Spain is not altogether harmonious."

The Sultan of Sulu is addressed as "His Highness Hadji Mohammed Jumalul Kiram Sultan of Jolo Archipelago, North Borneo and Palawan."—Denver Republican.

NEW PLAN TO RELEASE CARRIER PIGEONS

Carrier pigeons are now being sent up a kite line to high altitudes and then released for their homeward flight. The method is to place the birds in a trap and then have the supplemental kites tow it up the main kite wire to



the desired altitude. After a short period of rest the cage is lifted and the birds, having decided where their home is, naturally face in that direction, and take almost instantaneous flight, maintaining the altitude at which released.

The birds shown in this illustration were from the Brooklyn navy yard and released by the Bayonne kite corps at 1,000 feet altitude, February 22, 1900, says the New York Herald.

ERICSSON'S WAY.

Noted for Loyalty to Friends and Defiance of Enemies.

Capt. Ericsson had his friends and his foes, as all mankind have; the former—when loyal—he rewarded richly, but for the latter he simply defied them for all time, says the Engineering Magazine. "I do not care what you do, sir," he said in my presence to one who opposed him, "I live for the truth, sir, and I will have what is right or nothing," and he struck his fist down on a heavy rosewood table with such force that a large cutlass inkstand jumped up about six inches.

At a subseuent interview I had with him, in connection with the Monitor, Capt. Ericsson came into the room in the stormiest kind of humor. "Where you sit now, sir," he said, "a damn rascal tried to make me pay hush money; he said he was the son of a clergyman, was a reporter upon the New York ——, and knowing that a leader was about to be published unfavorable to the monitors, he thought it best to show me a proof; his principle would not allow him to take what he considered an unfair advantage of his position. Do you know what I said to the infernal scoundrel, sir?" (towering over me like an incarnate spirit of wrath), "Suppose I do not wish to have it published, I said, 'what then?' 'In that case it will cost $1,000 to suppress it,' the fellow told me. 'Go and publish it at once, sir. I do not care what lies you publish; it will be all lies. You know nothing about my vessel, sir. I live for the truth, but you have no truth. Get out of my house at once, sir. I will not have such a rascal as you are in my presence!' There is no doubt but that the order was obeyed.

The Usefulness of Robes.

The robe as an institution is certainly gaining ground, and it is now possible to buy cloth robes, the skirts much corded or tucked, and the bodice material prepared with a certain amount of cording or tucking to match. These are a boon to the woman who keeps a maid and to the amateur dressmaker, to whom the cording would be the most difficult item. Very useful little gowns can be made from such robes.

When Doctors Agreed.

"He was threatened at one time, as I understand the case, with a complication of disorders."

"Good land! What saved him?"

"Professional courtesy, they say."—Detroit Journal.

FIRST IRONMASTERS IN THE UNITED STATES

TAUNTON BLOOMARY, 1653.
First Successful Iron Furnace in the United States.

Some years ago, in the Hocking Valley region of Ohio, the writer climbed to the top of a hill near the mining town of New Straitsville, and counted against the dark evening sky the glare of sixteen iron furnaces—all within a few miles distance. That was something like twenty-five years ago. There are not so many small furnaces now, however; for the manufacture of iron is preeminently one in which there is much more profit in manufacturing on a large scale. The tendency of the past few years has been to build furnaces which have an output equal to that of half a score of the smaller ones among the Hocking hills. The enormous importance of the iron and steel industry of the United States may be realized when one considers that in the year 1899, our furnaces produced 13,838,634 metric tons of pig iron and 10,736,806 metric tons of steel. A metric ton is 2,204.6 pounds.

The growth of this industry is well shown by comparing this total production of almost 25,000,000 tons with the fact that the first permanently successful iron furnace in America, which went into operation in 1653, produced from 20 to 30 tons of iron per year. It was the only iron furnace in America. Two and a half centuries have wrought wonders in this industry.

This primitive furnace and bloomary, at Taunton, Massachusetts, was established by two brothers, Henry and James Leonard, who learned their trade in Pontypool, Monmouthshire, England. When they crossed the Atlantic, in the early forties of the seventeenth century—that is, between 1640 and 1645—they were first employed in a furnace at Lynn. The works there appeared to have ceased operation at some date after 1648, but the exact year is not known. The Leonards then went to Braintree, where a furnace had been built by the same men who owned the establishment at Lynn. This Braintree furnace was run irregularly, owing to the scarcity of ore, and was abandoned in 1653.

The next attempt at establishing the iron industry in America was made at Taunton. A company was formed and Henry and James Leonard joined it. The furnace and bloomary was built and went into operation in 1653. The hammers and other heavy machinery were imported from abroad. The enterprise was a success and is entitled to the distinction of being the oldest successful iron furnace in the United States. Both pig and wrought iron were made, bog ore from near-by localities being used.

Thomas Leonard and his brother James succeeded their father in the works and the family name was connected with the Taunton furnace for several generations. Thomas Leonard became manager and continued until his death, in 1733.

In 1851, a historian, writing of these works, said: "The old forge, though it has been several times remodeled, has bene in constant use for nearly 200 years, and is now in the full tide of successful operation." At that time it was employed in the manufacture of anchors. In 1865 it was still so employed. A little later it ceased to be active, and was later abandoned and dismantled. The old buildings were demolished in 1899 or 1900, and nothing but the dam and foundation walls remain.

On July 10 a meeting of the Old Colony Historical Society is to be held at Taunton, when a plan will be agreed upon to erect a memorial to the two Taunton Leonards, the pioneer ironmasters of the United States, and those captains of industry of two centuries and a half ago will be fittingly honored. The name of Leonard has been associated closely, ever since their day, with the iron and steel industry of the United States. In 1793, the Rev. Dr. Forbes, in his history of the locality of the iron works, says:

The circumstances of a family attachment to the iron manufacture is so well known as to render it a common observation in this part of the country, "where you can find iron works, there you will find a Leonard."

Even at the present time, some of the Leonards are still in the iron business, though at least one of them became a newspaper maker. The gentleman referred to is Mr. Lewis A. Leonard, of New York city, who is the eastern advertising manager of The Blade.

The movement for a Leonard memorial suggests brief mention of the unsuccessful attempts before their day to establish the iron industry in America. Iron ore was first discovered in the United States by some of the Englishmen in the Sir Walter Raleigh expedition on Roanoke Island, North Carolina, in 1585, but the deposit was not utilized at that time.

The first actually made in the United States was that shipped from Jamestown, Va., to London by the Virginia company in 1608. This ore was smelted and sold to the East India company, the seventeen tons of the metal bringing £4 per ton in London. Strangely enough, the name of Gates got mixed up with the iron and steel industry even at that early day, for we read in Neill's history of the Virginia company that in 1610 Sir Thomas Gates, who had spent some time in Virginia, testified before the council of the company at London that there were divers minerals, especially "iorn oare," in Virginia, lying upon the surface of the ground, some of which ore, having been sent home, had been found to yield as good iron as any in Europe. In 1621 there was an attempt made to manufacture iron on Falling Creek, in Virginia, and a plant was actually established, but the death of three of the managers and subsequent Indian raids prevented the shipment of any iron to the old country. This, and the attempts at Lynn and Braintree, mentioned above, were the unsuccessful beginnings of an industry which the Leonards made a success at Taunton.

S. S. KNABENSHUE.

ERRORS OF AUTHORS.

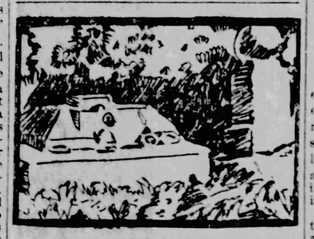
Ludicrous Blunders Made by Writers and Corrected by Editors.

"Most authors are furious at the bare suggestion of 'editing' their manuscripts," said a man who used to be reader in a big publishing house, "but you would be surprised at the ludicrous blunders made by the best of them," says the New Orleans Times-Democrat. When a writer is accessible, the usual plan is to mark the 'bad breaks' on the proof slips and send them to him with a discreet note requesting a correction, but when a house is getting out a book in a hurry or when the author is abroad, this is often impossible, and then the situation becomes very ticklish. I remember for instance, I was once reading the proofs of a novel by one of our best-known and crankiest woman writers. She was away on a visit to Mexico and had left strict orders to 'follow copy' to the letter. In one of her early chapters the hero was shaving himself after a long hunting trip, and was exactly half through when interrupted by the sudden arrival of the villain. A stormy scene followed, and eventually all hands adjourned to the fashionable ball. The authoress evidently forgot that her man was still half shaved, and I took the liberty of finishing the job. When she saw the book she was as mad as blazes because I had interpolated eight or nine words, and I swore I would never again play the barber to save anybody's reputation.

"Another writer for whom we got out a story, made one of his characters 'empty' his revolver at a retreating burglar, and a moment later 'sent two bullets crashing through a window' to show a rival how quick he was on the trigger. I called his attention to the inexhaustible pistol, and he never spoke to me afterward. In an earlier novel by the same gentleman you will find reference to 'the hero's dark, smooth-shaven face,' and the very next page he is 'twirling his mustache.' I noticed it in the proof, but remembered my experience with the lady and let it go. It is a common thing for writers to locate well-known streets, parks, art galleries and monuments in the wrong cities, and they make the sun rise and set at all points of the compass. We had to delay a book for a whole season once because the author located the Windward Islands off the coast of South Carolina, and then went away to Japan before anybody discovered the mistake. To make the correction involved changing the whole action of the story, which, of course, nobody dared to do."

HAD HIS BODY PLACED UNDER GLASS

People about Deepwood, in Nevada, are wondering how long the body of Louis Dorsey, which is now exposed under glass in the cemetery, will retain its lifelike freshness. "Dorsey's tomb" is now one of the sights there. The tomb, cut from Carthage granite, is about ten feet long, five feet wide and



five feet high. In its centre the coffin is incased around by about twelve inches of solid stone, which makes it air tight. On the top is a revolving stone, cut in the shape of a Bible, which in turning can be made to reveal or conceal a glass pane.

Through the glass pane the embalmed body of Dorsey is plainly visible. The widow, who designed the tomb, used the insurance money on his life to carry out the work. Up to the present time the body preserves the freshness of life.—New York Herald.

The Truth, but—

Wrighter—Joakley has applied for admission to the Authors' club. You know him, don't you?

Ascum—Yes, but how is he eligible for admission?

Wrighter—Why, he says his occupation is preparing magazine articles. Isn't that true?

Ascum—Well, he's superintendent of a powder mill.—Philadelphia Press.

Sailor Poets Wanted.

An English literary writer says that "the time is fully ripe for the advent of a sailor poet and the marine engineer poet. Whether they write in terms of rhyme or no I care not. A virgin field awaits them, a noble inheritance, maturing for ages. They can, if they come, utterly refute the false and foolish prattle of the armchair philosophers and prove triumphantly that so far from the romance and poetry of the sea being dead, it has hardly yet been given any adequate expression whatever."

GOSPEL FOR THE INDIANS

One of John Eliot's Bibles in the National Museum.

A copy of John Eliot's Indian Bible in the National Museum is of great interest to book buyers, owing to the extreme scarcity of the work. The New Testament, translated by John Eliot into the dialect of the Nantick Indians, was issued in 1661, says the Washington Times. The entire Scriptures, together with the New England Psalm Book in Indian verse, was finished in 1663, and printed in quarto form with marginal notes, having the joint imprint of Samuel Green and Marmeduke Johnson, and dedicated to King Charles II. The work had lingered three years in press, owing to the irregularities and indolence of Johnson, and its completion was in a great degree due to the ability of an Indian apprenticed to Samuel Green. This Indian became a successful typographer, and his name appeared on the Psalter of 1709 in the imprint, B. Green and J. Printer.

The original edition of Eliot's Bible is very rude in appearance, the paper poor, and the type irregular. Although printing had been pursued in the colony for twenty years, the binding of this book, which is sheepskin, is the first mentioned, a certain John Ratcliffe being sent from England to complete it.

According to a letter addressed by him to the commissioners in August, 1664, he objects to the price paid for binding, and states that he cannot afford to do the work for less than 3s. 4d. per book, because each Bible requires a full day's work, and because he is required to furnish thread, glue, pasteboard and leather clasps to the value of 1 shilling—the prices being so much greater in America that he has to pay 18 shillings for material that would cost but 3 shillings in England.

The presswork on a part of the Bible was charged as follows: Sheets of the Old Testament, executed by Green alone, £3 10s. per sheet, with Johnson's assistance, at £2 10s. per sheet; title sheet, £1; Indian Psalms, £2 per sheet. The paper, which was fine post, was charged at 6s. per ream. It has been calculated from the various items that the whole expense of printing 1,000 copies of the Bible, 500 additional copies of the New Testament, an edition of the Psalter, and two editions of Eliot's catechism, all in the Indian language, including the cost of the types and the binding of part of the books, amounted to a fraction more than £1,200 sterling.

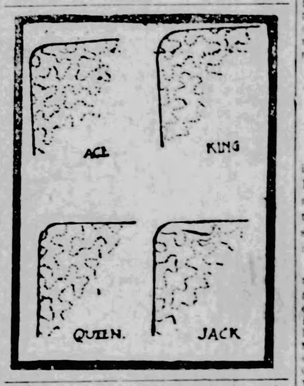
The corporation presented the materials to Harvard College after the completion of the work. These same materials being valued at only £80. A second edition of 2,000 copies of the Bible was printed by Green in 1685. Some idea of the language of the work may be derived from the following verse from the Nineteenth Psalm:

"Kesuk Kokootemuhteantuoo,
"God wussohsumoonuk
"Mamahchekesuk wuunahtuhkon,
"Wutaunkansnonk."

CAPTURED FROM GAMBLERS

An official report of the Berlin police officials has just exposed some of the ingenious methods that dishonest gamblers employ in shearing the foolish lambs they entice to their fold.

One of these tricks is the "zig-zag" design on the backs of cards, which, though primitive and clumsy in execution, still



baffles the eager victim and gives the least experienced sharp a sure "lift" to do his opponent. The design varies at the corners of the cards, thus giving the sharp a very good opportunity to divine what his opponent has in his hand.—New York Herald.

BULL FIGHTERS AFRAID OF COWS

It will probably not surprise our readers to hear that most Spanish bullfighters object to fighting cows. The real reason may, however, astonish them, says Pearson's Magazine. A sportsmanlike objection to persecuting a female animal has nothing whatever to do with it. The fact is that the average toreador is sincerely afraid of a cow.

And he has good reason. The cows of the half-wild breed used for the arena are much quicker in their movements than are the bulls. Their horns are more pointed and more formidable; they do not lower their heads to the ground, shut their eyes, and charge like a locomotive upon the rails, but are alert and ready to follow every movement of their persecutors. Their warlike tactics have been adapted not to blind bovine frontal attacks, but to the strategy of active and cunning beasts of prey, of which the human bullfighter is only a humble mimic. If these cheap idols of the Spanish populace would face young and active wild cows which had just been robbed of their calves they might, perhaps, forestall the butcher, but they would, at any rate, do something to earn their laurels.

Lord Milner's Originality.

Lord Milner has shown characteristic originality and courage in the choice of his title for, if "Cape Town" is strictly in accordance with precedent, there is a touch of genius about the "St. James," in the county of London." St. James' is, of course, the particular preserve of royalty, and the palace of that name has been the official town residence of the English court since the fire at Whitehall, in 1698. There are, curiously, few titles connected with the greatest city of the empire. Westminster does not count, because it is a separate city, but Lord Kensington does; and Lord Amherst of Hackney, whose peerage dates back to 1892, showed a disposition to recognize the local habitation. Perhaps we shall have a Duke of Seven Dials some day, now that the seven are only a name.—London Chronicle.

Remarkable Processions.

One of the most curious spectacles ever seen in the Emerald Isle took place at Limerick some years ago. A young lady named Helen Brooks had, in consequence of her personal attractions, a large number of suitors, but she rejected all of their addresses until at length her affections were fixed upon a man double her own age.

She, therefore, invited many of the unsuccessful suitors to attend her wedding, and to their credit, be it said, the majority took their defeat in good part, and not only formed a procession to the church, but congratulated the lucky bridegroom into the bargain.

An even more curious wedding procession was that of Eleanor Linler, an American bride, who, in 1897, married her sixth husband, the other five having been divorced. But they evidently did not consider that she had trifled with their affections, for each followed her in a separate cab to the church, and one went so far as to present her a substantial wedding gift.

A well-known Liverpool benedict desired that his marriage seven years ago should be unique in every way. His fiancee being possessed of a handsome dowry, while he himself was seriously in debt, he invited all his creditors to attend the ceremony. The host having been safely tied, these gentlemen formed in procession and adjourned to partake of wedding breakfast, when each found beneath his plate a check in settlement of his claim, with an appropriate note from the bridegroom stating that it was his wish to keep out of debt in future.

Hamburg was startled a few years ago by a procession of washerwomen through the main streets of the city. Altogether 300 women participated and carried with them all the paraphernalia attached to their calling. The reason for this novel spectacle was that a strike happened to be in progress among them, and as they had the sympathy of the populace sufficient funds were realized to enable them to ultimately defeat their tyrannous employers.

A remarkable procession is that held in Asbury, N. J., every year. The mothers of infants born during the preceding twelve months bring their offsprings in decorated perambulators, the parade being headed by a little boy dressed in policeman's clothes. The procession, which frequently takes half a hour to pass a certain point, was first organized more than a quarter of a century ago, and has been held annually without interruption ever since. Spectators come from all parts of the country, and the money collected is distributed among the local charities.

It will be a long time before New York forgets the extraordinary procession of spinsters that wended its way to a well-known hall in that city two summers ago. John Norden, a Montana millionaire, made it known that he would marry any girl who chanced to strike his fancy, whatever her position might be. In addition, he promised to give her $10,000 on their wedding day; and in consequence the hotel at which he was staying was besieged by marriageable maidens.

This naturally aroused the ire of the proprietor, who immediately ordered the millionaire to leave. He therefore hired a spacious hall in the vicinity, and announced that he would make his choice from such applicants as chose to assemble there on a certain day. A procession made up of several hundred ladies waited outside the doors more than twenty-four hours before they were opened, and the police were helpless to interfere. In due time Mr. Norden, true to his word, made a selection and entered into a matrimonial alliance forthwith.—Tit-Bits.

NOVEL FEATURE OF DANISH RAILWAYS

Denmark was absolutely the pioneer in cheap railway fares, says the London Express. The fares were reduced all around, so that the longer the distance the greater the reduction, but, at the same time, the return ticket system was abolished for journeys within Denmark.

One of the greatest boons to business men and holiday-makers is the so-called fortnightly ticket. For third-class it costs 22s. 3d., and for second-class, £1 15s. 6d. Such a ticket entitles the holder to travel all over Denmark for a term of fourteen days. He can go wherever he cares to go, and as many times over the same route as he may wish within the time paid for—namely, fourteen days. A holiday maker may visit every place of interest in Denmark during that time, and if he found any pleasure in traveling from town to town night and day for the period, he could do so. He pays the price of 22s. 3d., with a deposit of 5s. 6d. for the ticket, on which a photograph of the holder is pasted, and at the expiration of the fourteen days he returns the ticket and gets the 5s. 6d. deposit back.

He can also buy a ticket for a month, which costs 50 per cent more, and the longer the time the greater the reduction. While a fortnightly ticket costs 22s. 3d., a twelve-month ticket costs £10. If the passenger had to pay for a twelve-month ticket at the rate of 22s. 3d. per fortnight, it would cost him £26 14s. Thus the reduction is over 150 per cent.

If, instead of paying for a fortnightly ticket, a traveler went from Esbjerg to Copenhagen and back as often as he could within fourteen days and bought ordinary tickets for the trip, they would cost him over £6, and this amount would be doubled in a fortnight if he went sightseeing from one place to another, traveling all over Denmark in easy stages.

Season tickets can also be had for journeys between two towns. In this case the price for one month is, say 5s., 7s. 6d. for two months, and £1 10s. for a whole year. Young people under the age of 18 travel for half price.

Why She Was Upset.

The lady story writer towered in the doorway.

"Perhaps you take me for a writer of patent medicine advertisements," she sarcastically remarked to the startled editor.

"I think not, madam," he managed to reply. "What seems to be the difficulty?"

"Then you have not noticed it?" she cried.

He shook his uncombed locks.

"Listen," she said, as she flung a glance of disdain at him. "The atrocity occurs in the chapter of my story where the heiress discovers the perfidy of her spendthrift husband. This is the particular sentence: 'She paled with indignation, and stooping suddenly, took a bill from the oblong box before her.'"

"Yes," said the editor. "Was there an error in the printed copy?"

"Error!" shrieked the authoress. "There were two of them! They were worse than errors—they are crimes! Listen! For 'indignation' you substitute 'indigestion,' and in place of 'bill' you printed 'pill.'"

And she gurgled in her throat as she swept from the room.—Tit-Bits.

ANOTHER NEW OPTICAL ILLUSION

Professor Gates, of the laboratory of psychology, at Washington, has been experimenting with optical illusions, and he has found some new designs that completely deceive the human eye.

Here, for instance, is a strange picture that has interested Professor Gates. At first glance, you would not doubt that the man with the top hat and the cape

coat was much taller than the small boy in cap and knickerbockers. Yet an actual measurement of the two figures with a pair of compasses or by marking on a piece of paper will show you that they are precisely of the same height. Try it, advises the New York Herald.

Japan and Silver Money.

Chicago Chronicle.

It is proposed by Japan to coin 50,000,000 yen containing somewhat more silver than the old yen, in order that the silver yen may be worth as much as the gold coin of that name. It is intimated that paper would be issued instead of silver but for the fact that the mikado is opposed to the issue at present of paper money in any form. He objected, indeed, to an issue of silver, and it would seem that he consented to it only on condition that it should not be in coin worth less than the corresponding gold coin.

It will be recalled that Japan's transition from the silver to the gold standard was not made until after the gold value of silver had fallen at least 50 per cent. An attempt was made to maintain the old gold yen and raise the silver yen to parity with it. To have done that would have been to double the burden of nearly all current debts, which were contracted on the basis of the depreciated silver yen.

Instead of attempting to double the value of the current yen the government ordered the coinage of a new gold yen about half the value of the old one, and made this the standard. This was wise because it effected the transition to the gold standard without changing the contracts already in recent contracts.

In process of time a boom which was in progress when the change was made ended, as booms generally do, in collapse. Until then nobody found fault with the change to the gold standard. But the minute the collapse came there was the usual outcry about scarce money and the speculative press said the alleged scarcity to the gold shift. There was a clamor for more money, paper or silver, and a ministry was upset and a new one formed.

Now it appears that the mikado will yield so far as to permit the coinage of some silver yen, provided they are of full value. He seems to be a good enough economist to know that the gold shift had nothing to do with the collapse and that no issue of cheap money will improve the situation.

CENSOR DESTROYS RHYME

A Constantinople correspondent says that the Turkish government has prohibited the performance of Rostand's play, Cyrano de Bergerac, declaring it to be of a revolutionary character. The Turkish censor is very particular that no royalty is presented on the stage, and in all pieces the king is replaced by a prince or a duke. The comic effect of replacing a monosyllable by a polysyllable in Italian opera, which alone are performed in Constantinople, may readily be imagined. Most certainly no imputation of encouraging high treason can be brought against the Turkish censor.

TOAD FOUND IMBEDDED IN FLINT BOWLDER

A curious flint bowlder was recently discovered at Lewes, in England. There is a cavity in it, and in this was found a full-grown toad. Evidently the animal crawled through a hole into the cavity when it was quite small, and was unable to get out again after it had grown. The hole through which it entered is quite

small, says the New York Herald, whereas the cavity to which the opening led is large, and might, under ordinary circumstances, have formed a comfortable home for the toad.

The bowlder, which is now the property of Mr. Charles Dawson, of Whitfield, was exhibited at the last meeting of the Lingaen society, and will eventually be placed in the museum at Brighton.

Recent Literature.

The Blade has received the following new books from the publishers named:

From Doubleday, Page & Co., 34 Union square, New York:

Joscelyn Cheshire, by Sara Beaumont Kennedy, is a spirited novel of the Revolution in the Carolinas. It is a most interesting story.

The Autocrat, by Charles K. Lush, is a novel in which is illustrated the way in which one man might secure by chicanery that which belong to the people.

The Diary of a Freshman, by Charles M. Flandrau, is a most readable book, narrating the hero's first year's experiences in an eastern college.

From D. Appleton & Co., 72 Fifth avenue, New York:

The Wilderness Road, by Joseph A. Altsheler, is a historical romance of early Kentucky, of St. Clair's defeat and Wayne's victory, and powerfully interesting.

The Woman's Book of Sports, by J. Parmly Paret, is a practical guide to physical development, and outdoor recreation. Golf, lawn tennis, sailing, swimming and basket ball have separate chapters.

From the Macmillan Co., 66 Fifth ave., New York:

Flowers and Ferns, by Mrs. Mabel Osgood Wright, is a charming book of country rambles, with numerous illustrations, directly from photographs.

From Harper & Brothers, Franklin Square, New York:

Days Like These, by E. W. Townsend, is a vivid picture of contemporary New York, of the "passing show," of society and stock-brokerage, and with a wholesome little love story running through it.

From H. W. Fisher & Co., 1535 Chestnut street, Philadelphia:

And the Wilderness Blossomed, by Almon Dexter, tells the story of his purchase of an island in one of Maine's interior lakes, and of his turning it into a beautiful summer home for his family.

From Geo. P. Putnam's Sons, 27 West 23d street, New York:

The Home Life of Wild Birds, by Francis D. Herrick, tells the result of intimate association with the feathered inhabitants of the wildwood. It is beautifully illustrated.

From Dodd, Mead & Co., Fifth ave. and 35th st., New York:

The Lover's Replies to an Englishwoman's Love-Letters, will be of interest to the readers of the former book, for it gives, in these letters, the cause of the broken engagement between "the man" and the Englishwoman.

From John B. Alden, New York:

Whither? by William Edgar Simonds, is a study of immortality, and is interesting to students of the problem of life.

From Andrew H. Kellogg, New York:

A Soldier's Experience in Southern Prisons, by Lieut. C. M. Prutsman, 7th Wisconsin, is his own history in the civil war.

THE RIDE OF COLLINS GRAVES

When Charles Reade wrote Put Yourself in His Place, critics of that virile story said that while the description of the breaking of the dam and the ride of the man who, with roaring flood in his wake, gave warning to the valley dwellers, was a masterful bit of description the incident was too improbable even for a work of fiction. Reade always was a fighter, and he fought as well as he wrote. He had a lively time with his critics off and on for some years, and then there came the awful deluge at Williamsburg, Mass. A score of the scenes of the flood chapter of Put Yourself in His Place were enacted with an awful reality in the water-whelmed New England valley. The disaster was so much greater than that depicted by Reade and attended by so much more of the tragic, that Charles Reade's critics went into hiding.

In the gray of a September morning, 1874, Collins Graves, a New England farmer's boy, started with a gun on his shoulder for a woodcock thicket. He passed by the dam which held in check the waters of the reservoir belonging to a manufacturing concern. He saw that the water was beginning to trickle over the top of the earthwork, and the water was rising so rapidly that the ordinary sluiceways did not carry it away as it should. He reasoned exactly as did the hero of Reade's tale. He knew that the dam must go, and he knew also some of the horror that would follow its breaking. Graves warned the people near at hand and then mounted a powerful horse and dashed down the valley to rouse the inhabitants. He had gone at top speed less than a quarter of a mile when the dam broke. From that time on the flood followed him, with "death on the first of its hissing waves." On the guiding of the waters, though at every door he stopped and shrieked a warning. Men, women and children rushed forth and sought safety on the shelving hills. Graves kept on. Like the people in the English story, many who heard the cry of the messenger at dawn, laughed and said: "It's the old story; the dam has been breaking for years," and then returned back to bed, to the sleep of 15 of these knowing ones was a long one. They went to their deaths in the seething waters.

Graves reached the little village of Haydenville, with its single street. He screamed his message to the few who, sleepy-eyed, stood at their gates. They realized its import and roused the sleepers. Graves' horse had never faltered in its gait from the moment of his mounting. It fell dead before the Haydenville street was passed, crushing its rider's leg. Another horse was at hand. On to it the messenger climbed and sped on, with the roar of the waters in his ears. On, on, on he went, and the miles passed swiftly under the strides of his steed. Behind him the valley was a roaring torrent, while on the hills on either side, looking down on the destruction of their homes, were those whom he had saved. Others, all-unconscious, were ahead, and the race went on.

And this is the cry he flings to the wind:

"To the hills for your lives! The flood is behind!"

The warning was given, the valley widened and opening beyond was far-reaching meadows, unpeopled. There the pent-up waters would disperse and lose their crushing force. Graves turned his horse aside and rode up the hillside to safety, while the flood tore by behind him. He had saved a thousand lives, so the people said, but when they came to thank him Collins Graves' reason had gone under the awful strain. Time and rest the healers restored him. He refused reward, but it came to him afterward in the tribute of the poet, John Boyle O'Reilly, who wrote the pulse-quickening verses of "The Ride of Collins Graves."—Chicago Record-Herald.

The Title of the English Sovereign.

The title of our sovereigns has undergone a good many changes in the course of the ages, says The London Chronicle. Even during the Heptarchy "Rex gentis Anglorum" existed, though the style King of England was first used by Egbert, in 828. The first person plural, now shared by editors, was adopted by John at the end of the twelfth century. "Defender of the Faith," still used, was conferred upon Henry VIII by Pope Leo X. The same gracious monarch altered the title "Lord" of Ireland into King. "Great Britain" was only adopted by Anne at the union of England and Scotland.

A further change was made by George III when at the union of Great Britain and Ireland the royal title was appointed to run thus: "Georgius Tertius, Def Gratia, Britanniarum Rex, Fidei Defensor." Then for the first time, just a hundred years ago, the addition "King of France," which English sovereigns had borne for centuries, was omitted. "Hanover" was in like manner dropped in the Queen's style when she came on the throne. The latest change came on May 1, 1876, when "Empress of India" was added.

He Had No Measure.

The Photographer—Do you wish to pose three-quarters full?

The Colonel—Just as I am, suh! I don't carry a graduated scale with me.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription Doubles a Mother's Joys and Halves Her Sorrows.

It does this by a pre-natal preparation in which the mother finds herself growing stronger instead of weaker with each month. Instead of nausea and nervousness, there are healthy appetite, quiet nerves, and refreshing sleep. The mind's content keeps pace with the body's comfort. There is no anxiety, no dread of the approaching time of travail. When the birth hour comes it is practically painless, the recovery is rapid, and the mother finds herself abundantly able to nurse her child.

"Favorite Prescription" contains no alcohol, neither opium, cocaine, nor any other narcotic.

Sick women are invited to consult Dr. Pierce by letter *free* of charge, and so obtain without cost the advice of a specialist in the diseases peculiar to women. All correspondence strictly private and sacredly confidential. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Mrs. Annie Blacker, 629 Catherine Street, Syracuse, N. Y., writes: "Your medicines have done wonders for me. For years my health was very poor; I had four miscarriages, but since taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and 'Golden Medical Discovery' I have much better health, and now I have a fine healthy baby. I have recommended your medicines to several of my friends and they have been benefited by them."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure dizziness and sick headache.

SOME SUMMER POEMS.

A Summer School.

A wood-elf sat on a red toadstool
And gathered the fairies around.
"I am thinking," said he, "of starting a school;
And the best way to mend a broken rule
Is to keep it from breaking, I've found.

"This blade of grass with a tasseled end
Will do for a whip," said he.
"If you take good care that you do not offend,
But strictly to lessons and learning attend,
I won't have to use it, you see."

Then he taught them to write with a wren-quill pen,
To read from the leaves of the trees;
And a thousand things unknown to men
Concerning each wherefore and why and when
Of the brooks and the birds and the bees.

He taught them to set a butterfly's wing,
To bind up a wounded flower,
To teach bird orphans how to sing,
To sweep pine carpets in the spring,
Or after a heavy shower.

When the autumn days grew short and cool,
And the birds all ceased to sing,
The wood-elf closed his summer school,
And each pupil left his tiny stool
There in a fairy ring.

—Z. C., in Every Other Sunday.

The Pansy Princess.

Purple and gold as the sunset of the North,
Thou Pansy, tell what thought lies hid in thee.
Dost dream upon a time when knights went forth
The pomp and splendor of thy court to see?

In trailing robes of satin and brocade,
Didst reign a queen o'er nations wild and vast,
Till ruthless Time decreed their suns should fade,
Their glories be but ashes of the past?

Close to thy side, all fierce in black and gold,
A pansy warrior guards thee still with care;
Dost thou recall a day when, over-bold,
He wooed thee with the sunlight on his hair?

And near in shadow, pale as some sweet saint,
A snow-white pansy opens to the day,
A pious nun with pallid lips and faint,
Who bows her head the while she seems to pray.

For thee, O pagan princess of the dawn,
For thee, O warrior knight of valorous deeds,
The pale nun prays, with downcast face and wan,
While through her fingers slip the silent beads.

And is it true that all the prayer and love,
And all the wealth and worldliness of powers,
When centuries have come and gone, will prove
Mere memories in thoughtful pansy flowers?

—Gertrude Neres, in the Smart Set.

Where the Four-leaf Clovers Grow.

I know a place where the sun is like gold,
And the cherry blooms burst with snow,
And down underneath is the loveliest nook,
Where the four-leaf clovers grow.

One leaf is for hope, and one is for faith,
And one is for love, you know;
And God puts another in for luck—
If you search, you will find where they grow.

But you must have hope, and you must have faith;
You must love and be strong—and so,
If you work, if you wait, you will find the place
Where the four-leaf clovers grow.

—Ella Higginson, in the Boston Transcript.

In the Heart of the Woods.

Such beautiful things in the heart of the woods!
Flowers and ferns, and the soft green moss!
Such love of the birds, in the solitudes
Where the swift wings glance, and the treetops toss;
Spaces of silence, sweet with song,
Which nobody hears but the God above;
Spaces where myriad creatures throng,
Sunning themselves in his guarding love.

Such safety and peace in the heart of the woods,
Far from the city's dust and din,
Where passion nor hate of man intrudes,
Nor fashion nor folly has entered in.
Deeper than hunter's trail hath gone,
Glimpses the tarn where the wild deer drink;
And fearless and free comes the gentle fawn
To look at herself o'er the grassy brink.

—Margaret E. Sangster.

An English Joke

She—I can't make out how it is that Mrs. Wise has fish for nearly every meal. It can't be for economy's sake, for she must be fairly well off.

He—She has a large family of unmarried daughters, you know.

She—Now, don't be nasty, and say something about girls and their brains; that's so old.

He—Oh, no, I hadn't the slightest intention of doing so.

She—Well, can't you tell me?

He—I don't know, I'm sure, unless it's because fish are rich in phosphorous.

She—I don't see what that has to do with it.

He—Perhaps not, but still it's good for making matches.—London King.

That Smart Boy Again.

Master—You say the tendency of heat is to expand and increase and of cold to contract and lessen. Can you give some familiar illustration of these effects?

Bright Pupil—Yes; the population of seaside resorts.—Tit-Bits.

An Expensive Outlook.

"Pa, I want all the money you can spare this summer."

"Dear me, daughter, are you going to Russia or to India?"

"No, pa; I'm going to graduate and get married."—Chicago Record-Herald.

The Old House Over the River

"Who is Sylvia? What is she,
That all our swains commend her?"

It was a rich, deep voice that sang this old, old song, filling the stuffy hotel parlor with a glorious melody that penetrated through the walls and rang down the corridors.

"Holy, fair and wise is she,
The Heaven such grace did lend her—"

"Why Ah'm Sylvia, but its been a long taime since Ah've heard that song. You'ah voice is pofect, Madame."

The sudden interruption startled the singer, and the ballad ended abruptly with a discordant crash of the piano keys. Whirling around, the musician discovered in the twilight of the room, a quaint little figure, decked in a gay silk gown punctuated here and there with odds and ends of ribbons and laces. The figure's black eyes sparkled like gems above her rouged cheeks, and her silver-threaded hair was caught back in a mass of girlish ringlets. Clasping her hands she impored, "please, moah music. You'ah voice is pofectly chommin'. We heah so little real music in this paht of Va'ginia."

Mrs. Eliot had found nothing to interest her in the southern city of Danville, and during her enforced stay, time had passed with dragging steps. Any diversion was welcome, and she turned eagerly to the tiny creature who had appeared so silently and mysteriously.

"Are you a woman or a child? I am near-sighted," she explained.

"Why, Ah'm a woman, of coase," was the answer. "See?" the little lady said with a laugh, standing before the other. "See the cobwebs of taime?" she questioned, touching her delicate face, crisscrossed with a network of fine lines.

"Of coase you know Ah'm rouged, but we women, we naughty, naughty women, have ouah little follies. Ah'm Sylvia Curtis," she added simply, as if the name was all sufficient.

"Of coase, you have heard of the Curtises of Va'ginia. Ah'm the last of the family. But perhaps you are from the Noath?"

Under the circumstances, her listener confessed her nativity with reluctance. Evidently there was no bitterness in the heart of Sylvia, for she smiled and beckoned Mrs. Eliot to the window. She pointed across the river Dan, where, on the heights of the opposite shore, stood an old-fashioned Southern mansion. It had fallen into decay, but from the distance, the white Doric columns supporting the lofty roof of the veranda, gleamed as if the paint had been applied but yesterday.

"That was ouah hoase befo' the wah. We had pofectly gran' taimes ovah the rivah, an Ah was Sylvia whom all the swains commended.

'Is she kind as she is faih?
Fo' beauty lives with kindness,
Love doth to her eyes repaih,
To help him of his blindness,'"

she chanted coquettishly, in faint, sweet tones with all the airs and graces of a spoiled beauty.

"Sing once moah 'Who is Sylvia,' and then Ah'll tell you all about this Sylvia."

Again the beautiful harmony filled the air. Sylvia Curtis listened in an ecstasy of delight, gazing at the time worn building, while memory peopled its deserted halls with shadows of the dead and gone.

"La, la la la; la, la la la," she echoed lightly, following the measures of the song.

There was not a trace of sadness in her expression. She was as blithe and merry as though the present was like the joyous days of her girlhood, and when the music ceased, she sat in a gaudily upholstered chair like a queen upon her throne giving audience to a subject.

"Come close by mah side," she commanded, "and let me tell you that Sylvia Curtis was the toast of the county befo' the wah. Fathah was rich, we owned many niggahs, and I was educated in New Yoak. Ah played the piano, and Ah was raight well lahked all ovah the South. We had house parties and dinnahs and balls, and all the gentlemen were devoted to Sylvia. Ah had lovahs and lovahs, and a pofectly ahdeal taime—till the wah broke out. Fathah and brothah and lovahs ma'ched away and nevah came back to the plantation. Mothah died of grief, ouah slaves went Noath, and Ah was left alone. They told me Ah was poah, Ah couldn't believe it until one wintah Ah was cold and hungry, then Ah knew. The hoase was so still. Ah was only sixteen, but Ah made up mah mind Ah must do something, so Sylvia took a position as governess.

"Mah Mistress," she went on with an uplifting of her eyebrows, "thought Ah was too young to teach her children. She had a brothah, you know. When Ah went away, her brothah and Ah were engaged to be married, but he was poah, so we had to wait. Ah played and sang in concerts fo' a while, and spent the summahs in the old hoase across the rivah. Ah didn't own it. Ah don't raightly know who did, but it was vacant, so Ah just stayed there when Ah had no othah shelter.

"One day mah lovah came fo' a visit. There was a fea'ful storm, and his horse was frightened and threw him just as he was rahdin' through the yoard.

She paused in her recital and for an instant her lip quivered; then she drew Mrs. Eliot to the window and showed her what she said was a boxwood hedge bordering the driveway.

In the half light, the shrubbery looked like a tangle of stunted trees, so tall and wild had it grown with the lapse of years and lack of attention.

"He fell in front of the doah, and when they took him up, Ah knew Ah was alone again.

"No, Ah never married. Ah had othah lovahs, of coase, we ladies of the South nevah lack fo' lovahs, but Ah didn't care to marry.

"Do you know, Ah was nevah sad. As reckon Ah was bohn to be happy and in my mind Ah'm always Sylvia Curtis, the toast of the county. Ah wish Ah could play and sing fo' you, but mah fingahs are stiff and mah voice is weak. But Ah can dance, see?" and daintily lifting her skirts to the tops of her tiny shoes, the little lady moved through the figures of a stately minuet, swaying and bending with low, sweeping courtesys to imaginary courtiers.

"Sometimes," she said when she had finished, "Ah go ovah to the old house, and sing in the hall room I dance to the music of long ago, and Ah heah soft whisperings, and low laughtah. People think Ah'm crazy, but Sylvia knows. Mah friends are there, it is just that othahs cannot see," and she nodded very wisely.

"Yes, Ah live heah, raght where Ah can see ovah the rivah. Tonaght there's going to be a pahty, and Sylvia will be the belle of all the company. Ah would invite you, but you are from the Noath, and the othahs would be angry.

"Watch the old hoase tonaght," she whispered, "there'll be laights and music and merry taimes."

She was gone as silently and swiftly as she had come. She might have been a wraith, only for the lilt of faint, sweet notes floating through the hallway—

"Who is Sylvia? What is she,
La, la la la; la, la la la."

"Remember, there'll be music and dancing ovah the rivah tonaght," she called back happily, and again she trilled:

"Then to Sylvia, let us sing,
La, la la la; la, la la la."

A door closed, and there was silence.

—ELIZABETH AYRES.

WHERE PATRICK HENRY MADE HIS SPEECH

The scene of Patrick Henry's great speech on the stamp act is one of the most charming little buildings in America, the old court-house at Williamsburg, Va., which was designed by Sir Christopher Wren, the architect of St. Paul's cathedral and other of the most famous public edifices of England, says a writer in the Chicago Record-Herald. It stands to-day in an excellent state of preservation, and looks very small compared with the ordinary court-house of modern America, but, unlike many of them, it is a chaste and symmetrical example of architecture, beautiful in its simplicity. The room in which the House of Burgesses met on that memorable occasion is unchanged and is still used for judicial purposes. Every Saturday morning a justice of the peace occupies the bench and imposes fines upon the petty offenders, mostly negroes, who are brought before him. The remainder of the building, which is of a single story, furnishes quarters for the county clerk, the county treasurer and other local officials.

It is an interesting historical fact that Patrick Henry wrote his famous resolutions upon the fly-leaf of Thomas Jefferson's volume of "Coke's Commentary Upon Littleton," and it was from Jefferson's modest chamber that this briefless barrister went to the little courthouse in May, 1765, to deliver the speech against taxation without representation which made him the most famous man of the hour and as notorious in England as he was popular in the American colonies. Jefferson and Henry met a few years before at the house of Mr. Dandridge, the father of Martha Washington, where they spent several pleasant days together and began a friendship which lasted until political differences divided them toward the end of their lives. When Henry came frequently to Williamsburg he shared Jefferson's bed for the lack of money to pay a hotel bill and thus their intimacy continued.

DRIFTING DROLLERY.

The Cannibal Chief—You say you are going to give me a batter pudding to-day for dinner?

The Cannibal Chef—Yes, your excellency. We found a stranded baseball nine nearby yesterday.—Yonkers Statesman.

McJigger—There is a rumor that China is secretly raising another army by conscription.

Thingumbob—Ah! I suppose the open door is responsible for this draught.—Philadelphia Press.

An urchin with a puzzled look
Into his father said:
"Why is it upon all the coins
They stamp a woman's head?"
The father thought a moment, then
He gave him this reply:
"My child, they say that money talks—
I think that must be why."

—Leslie's Weekly.

A Kensington man named Hatch has invented a new incubator. And yet Shakespeare once asked: "What's in a name?"—Philadelphia Record.

First Quick Lunch Waitress—Say, but that dude is gone on Molly!

Second Quick Lunch Waitress (enviously)—Ain't he? When he orders "beans and draw one and sinkers" from her, he puts such love in it that it sounds like "Paddy Lefoy grass, coffee o' lay and Parker House rolls."—Recollections of Mrs. Minnie E. Leo.

Willie—Say, pa, my Sunday school teacher says if I'm good I'll go to heaven.

Pa—Well?

Willie—Well, you said if I was good I'd go to the circus. Now, I want to know who's lyin', you or her?—Philadelphia Press.

"Did you hear about the man who allowed his hens to prey upon his neighbor's flower seed?"

"No."

"Why, every morning he ate eggs that tasted like pinks, violets and geraniums."—Chicago News.

THE MODERN BEAUTY

Thrives on good food and sunshine, with plenty of exercise in the open air. Her form glows with health and her face blooms with its beauty. If her system needs the cleansing action of a laxative remedy, she uses the gentle and pleasant Syrup of Figs, made by the California Fig Syrup Co. only.

CARING FOR THE TEETH.

Without good teeth there can not be good mastication.

Without thorough mastication there can not be perfect digestion, and poor health results.

Hence, the paramount importance of good teeth.

Clean teeth do not decay.

The importance of a sound first set of teeth is as great to the child as a sound second set is to the adult.

Children should be taught to use the tooth brush early.

Food left on the teeth ferments, and the acid formed produces decay.

Decay leads in time to pain and the total destruction of the tooth.

The substance of the following rules should therefore be impressed constantly upon all children:

1. The teeth should be cleansed at least once daily.

2. The best time to clean the teeth is after the last meal.

3. A small toothbrush with stiff bristles should be used, brushing up and down and across and inside and outside and in between the teet.

4. A simple tooth powder or a little soap and some prepared chalk taken up on the brush may be used if the teeth are dirty or stained.

5. It is a good practice to rinse the mouth out after every meal.

6. All rough usage of the teeth, such as cracking nuts, biting thread, etc., should be avoided, but the proper use of the teeth in chewing is good for them.

When decay occurs it should be attended to long before any pain results. It is stopping of a small cavity that is of the greatest service.—Motherhood.

Wad.

"With us," explained the Scot, "wad means would."

I did not fail to observe that here was the opportunity to animadvert keenly, not to say wittily, upon the great and growing power of wealth in my own country.

"With us," I rejoined, therefore, "wad means might!"

We parted at this, but I set detectives to shadow him, and they reported to me that three and one-half hours later he smiled faintly.—Detroit Journal.

Not a Good Model.

"I'm surprised at our minister," said Deacon Straitlace. "He says all Christians should follow the bee as a model of industry."

"Well, what's the matter o' that?" inquired his wife.

"Well the bee works on the Sabbath same as any other day."—Philadelphia Press.

To Wash Tumblers.

When washing tumblers used for milk, rinse them in cold water and then in hot water to insure their being bright and clean.

SUB-TROPICAL RAMBLES.

The Author's Experiences.

U. S. Consul Pike, of Port Louis, Mauritius, has written a charming book upon this gem of the ocean, the home of Paul and Virginia.

Col. Pike, whose New York address is 43 Exchange Place, had a curious experience with coffee and the beverage almost destroyed his eyesight.

He says, "Speaking of coffee, my first warning against its use was insomnia, followed by depression and despondency. The nervous system was in such a condition that I could not attend to business, and to my distress I discovered that my eyesight was becoming more and more imperfect every day. From my knowledge of the symptoms of coffee poisoning, I concluded to leave off the coffee and take up Postum Food Coffee in its place.

The results were astonishing. Gradually my eyesight recovered, and the nervous condition and depressed feeling disappeared. I have now been using Postum in place of coffee for several years and am in perfect health.

My family of six persons discarded coffee some time ago and use Postum. I would not be without it. It is a most valuable addition to the breakfast table and should be in every household."

THIS PROBLEM PUZZLES EXPERTS

How Much Greater Than Three-Fourths Is Four-Fourths.

How much greater than three-fourths is four-fourths?

This is not a joke; it is a very serious problem, according to the Philadelphia North American.

A reporter for the North American, who went about the city asking persons to solve the example, started so many fierce disputes and prospective fist fights that in the interests of public peace and quiet it seemed best to quit.

"Oh, that's easy," some men said. But it is not easy. Such a distinguished mathematician as Director of Public Works Haddock refused to tackle the problem without a pencil in hand, and at that he finally gave it up.

Ask Director Haddock how many gallons of water will run down hill through a six-foot pipe in half an hour, and he will mentally calculate and answer it offhand. Not so with the three-fourths-four-fourths problem.

Colonel Gilmore, of the regular army, decided that four-fourths was one-fourth greater than three-fourths, and now he will have to fight with pistols at thirty paces to prove it.

In the belief that the best practical mathematicians are found in business life, a reporter went to the head centre, the Clearing House, to put a stop to the argument once and for all.

Superintendent Webb, of the Clearing House, answered at once. "Why, of course four-fourths is one-third greater than three-fourths."

Mr. Webb adds columns of six figures as readily as he adds columns of one figure, and he ought to know what he is talking about. This is the way he proves that four-fourths is one-third larger than three-fourths:

$$\frac{4}{4}\ \frac{3}{4}\ \frac{1}{4} = \frac{3}{4}\ \frac{1}{4}\ \frac{3}{4} = 3$$

$$1 \div \frac{1}{3} = 3$$

$$1 \text{ is therefore } \frac{1}{3} \text{ of } 3$$

$$\frac{1}{4} \text{ is greater than } \frac{1}{3} \text{ of } \frac{3}{4}$$

Q. E. D.

That ought to make it perfectly plain to everybody that four-fourths is one-third greater than three-fourths.

But if the books of the Clearing House should by any possible chance get tangled up, because of some error in arithmetic, perhaps Charles W. Walters, the expert accountant, might be sent over to show the employes of the Clearing House where they had made a mistake. Desiring to get Mr. Webb's figures O K'd by Mr. Walters, the reporter went to the office of the expert and asked him: "How much greater is four-fourths than three-fourths?"

"Why, one-fourth greater, of course," said Mr. Walters, with a look of pity at the reporter.

"How do you prove it?" Mr. Walters was asked.

"You don't need to prove it," said the expert accountant. "If you have three quarters and I give you one quarter, then you have four quarters, or a dollar. Any one can see that. That proves that four-fourths is one-fourth greater than three-fourths."

Mr. Webb's figures were submitted to Mr. Walters, who said he could see readily enough how Webb's mistake had been made.

A banker, who said he did not care to have his name used, because he thought it would look silly for him to be figuring against the head of the Clearing House, proved that four-fourths was one-fourth greater than three-fourths by simple subtraction, thus:

$$\frac{4}{4} - \frac{3}{4} = \frac{1}{4}$$

Nobody can question the accuracy of the above figures. However, here is a computation by a professor of mathematics in the University of Pennsylvania that proves just as conclusively that four-fourths is one-third greater than three-fourths:

$$3a \div a = 4a$$

$$\frac{a}{3a} = \frac{1}{3}$$

The following argument is that of a newspaper editor:

To find how much greater four-fourths is than three-fourths, it is necessary to return to first principles. If you want to know how much greater 2 is than 1, you divide thus:

$$2 \div 1 = 2$$

$$1\overline{)2}\ \ 2$$

This means that 2 is twice greater than 1. Any sane man will admit that. It follows that it is necessary to use the same process to determine how much greater is four-fourths than three-fourths. In short, divide thus:

$$\frac{3}{4}\overline{)}\,\frac{4}{4}$$

$$1\tfrac{1}{3}$$

ANOTHER PROCESS.

Represent the process in decimals, thus:

$$.75\overline{)1.00}\,(1.33\tfrac{1}{3}$$

75

250

225

250

According to this last system four-fourths is one and one-third greater than three-fourths.

Since none can see flaws in his own solution of the problem, it seems as if the matter must be submitted to the United States Supreme Court, with instructions to apply the new constitution-making power to arithmetic.

Pineapple Omelet.

It is served either as a sweet or as a desert. Beat four eggs without separating until they are light; add four tablespoonfuls of water and just a suspicion of salt. Put a tablespoonful of butter in an omelet pan; when melted turn in the eggs. Have ready the pineapple, which should be grated and cooked with sugar, or sugared for some little time. As soon as the omelet is "set" put a little of the pineapple in the middle, fold over the omelet, turn onto a heated dish and cover over the remaining pineapple. It is better to have the pineapple a little warm as you turn it over.—Woman's Home Companion.

Why She Wanted It.

Mr. Bowers—I don't see why you want to spend money for a new thermometer when we have a half-dozen already.

Mrs. Bowers—But this one has a barometer, and barometers are so handy. See, it says, "rain," and just look how it is raining!—Puck.

ASTONISHING BINDER TWINE OFFER

If you need binder twine for this season's crop and want the highest grade binder twine made, either Standard, Sisal or Manila, and you want to receive an astonishingly low price offer, an extraordinary inducement for you to send to Chicago for your twine, cut this notice out and mail to Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago, Ill., and you will receive by return mail, postpaid, samples of the highest grade Standard, Sisal and Manila, together with a most extraordinary offer, including a special price that will mean a big saving to you.

Blood Poison Cured Free

The Remedy is Sent Absolutely Free to Every Man or Woman Sending Name and Address.

A celebrated Fort Wayne Physician has discovered the most wonderful cure for Syphilis or Blood Poison ever known. It quickly cures all such indications as mucous patches in the mouth, sore throat, copper colored spots, chancres, ulcerations on the body, and in hundreds of cases where the hair and eyebrows had fallen out and the whole skin was a mass of boils, pimples and ulcers, this wonderful specific has completely changed the whole body into a clean, perfect condition of physical health.

The illustrations above plainly show what this Grand Discovery will do.

William McGrath, 48 Guilford st., Buffalo, N. Y., says: "I am a well man to-day where a year ago I was a total wreck. Several doctors had failed to cure me of syphilis. I was rid of my sores and my skin became smooth and natural in two weeks, and after completing the treatment there was not a sore or pimple on my body, and to-day I am absolutely well. I give you permission to use my name and I will answer all inquiries from suffering men."

Every railroad running into Ft. Wayne brings scores of sufferers seeking this new and marvelous cure and to enable those who cannot travel to realize what a truly marvelous work the doctor is accomplishing they will send free to every sufferer a free trial package of the remedy so that everyone can cure themselves in the privacy of their own home. This is the only known treatment that cures this most terrible of all diseases. Address the State Medical Institute, 2352 Elektron Building, Ft. Wayne, Ind. Do not hesitate to write at once, and the free trial package will be sent sealed in plain package.

The Farmstead.

INQUIRIES.

Lumpy Milk.

Editor Farmstead:—Tell W. A. R. that I feed my cows corn and oats ground together, and feed half as much bran as grain.—P. D., State Road, O.

J. B. M., Oklahoma, Va.:—There is no remedy for impotence. Better sell the jack, and buy another.

Wire Worms.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some one please tell me if there is any remedy or treatment for wire worms?—P. C. C., Shepherd, Mich.

Dehorning Calves.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some one please give full directions for dehorning calves with a knife? Can it be done with a common pocket-knife? What age is most preferable? and at what age does it become impossible?—B. W., Kappa, N. C.

Distemper in Cows.

Editor Farmstead:—Will cows have distemper? I have a cow that coughs and runs at nose like distemper. What will cure her?—H., Campbellsburg, Ind.

Is It Distemper?

Editor Farmstead:—I have a horse that two years ago commenced to run at the nose and acted as if he had distemper. His head swelled just below the eyes. He is in good flesh, and I work him all the time, but his nose still runs and his breathing is difficult. He makes a noise when breathing. Will some one please tell what is the trouble?—R. S. P., Pleasanton, Neb.

Suppose you try the following, which is highly recommended as a cure for distemper in horses or mules: Take 3 ounces hops, put in one gallon of water and bring to boil; while still hot add thirty drops of carbolic acid. Have the animal inhale the steam, and if not better in twenty-four hours repeat the dose. This will cure any ordinary case.

Running Sore.

Editor Farmstead:—I have a horse that bruised his jaw on a wagon-bed 18 months ago. It has been running in one place for several months, but now is running in two places. It appears to have considerable fever in it. The hair has begun to come off around the sore. Will some one kindly suggest treatment?—W. T. M., Perkins, Okla.

Collar Hurt.

Editor Farmstead:—I have a valuable 3-year-old horse that was collar hurt at the lower point of the shoulder last spring. It has caused a big soft bunch, which is beginning to callous. Some one please tell me what to do for it?—C. R., Guthrie, Okla.

Eruption From Work.

Editor Farmstead:—I have a mule 8 years old, who seems to be in good health, but whenever I use a collar or saddle on him dozens of little knots appear, about the size of a small chestnut. I cannot work him regularly on account of them. Will some one please give me remedy?—A. J. F., Hard Bank, N. C.

Blind Staggers in Pigs.

Editor Farmstead:—My pigs will squeal for a moment, then set up on their haunches and quiver, froth at the mouth for several minutes, then fall over as if they were dead. When they get over one of these attacks, they will start and run and seem to be blind. Will some one please tell me if there is any cure for them?—C. E., Pittsford.

Rheumatism in Horse.

Editor Farmstead:—I have a mare ten years old whose joints crack, and when starting out to drive she is inclined to be lame; but the longer she is driven the less she limps. She has a spavin, and this joint cracks worse than the others. She rolls a great deal in the stable. Can any one suggest any remedy which will alleviate these symptoms? A. E. M., South Glens Falls, N. Y.

DRIED BLOOD

As a Tonic for Young Calves Is a Success.

For two years the Kansas experiment station has used dried blood in connection with its experiments in feeding calves. In March, 1899, one of our cows gave birth to a calf weighing 86 pounds. This calf was allowed to suck for several weeks, to assist in reducing the inflammation in the dam's udder. On account of poor quality and quantity of milk the calf did very poorly, and to save its life it became necessary to remove him from his dam. With the ordinary treatment accorded our calves he grew worse and worse, and when 79 days old, weighed only 90 pounds, or four pounds heavier than at birth. Although no one would have given ten cents for the calf at this time, an effort was made to bring him out. He was given castor oil, laudanum, fresh eggs, calf meal, and, as a last resort, dried blood. With the blood the calf commenced to improve, and in a short time was gaining at the rate of nearly fourteen pounds per week, and not infrequently as high as 17 to 18 pounds per week. When a year old he weighed 578 pounds—a pretty good record for a calf that gained only four pounds for the first 79 days of its existence. The dried blood consumed during parts of three months amounted to 7½ pounds. At two cents per pound the cost was 15 cents.

In October, 1900, a heifer belonging to the agricultural college dropped her first calf. The calf was small and sickly, and for the first few weeks did very poorly, as is shown by the fact that on December 1 it weighed two pounds less than on November 1. For a few weeks its life was in a very critical condition, but when induced to eat a little dried blood with its milk it began to improve and has been making fair gains ever since.

Dried blood is not only good for a weak calf, but is an excellent remedy for any calf subject to scours. The Kansas experiment station has just purchased twenty young calves. Frequently these calves arrive at the station badly affected with scours; a little dried blood always brings about a cure. Recently a test was made with five calves that happened to be scouring at the same time. With two of these dried blood was fed after reducing the regular feed of milk. With the other three the dried blood was fed without changing the supply of milk. In the former case the calves recovered from the scours after two feeds; in the latter after three feeds. With the 70 head of young calves under experiment at the Kansas experiment station during the past year, there has not been a single case of scours that dried blood has failed to check.

In feeding dried blood, a teaspoonful at a feed is plenty. This should be continued until the scours disappear. In case of a weak calf, the allowance may be gradually increased to a tablespoonful at a feed. To prevent the dried blood from settling to the bottom of the pail, where the calf will be unable to get it, it may be stirred in the milk while the calf is drinking, or the milk and blood may be fed immediately after being thoroughly mixed. Since dried blood is such a cheap and effective remedy, it will pay any one who raises young calves by hand to have a little available whenever a calf shows signs of disorders in its digestive tract. It can be obtained from any of the large packers. When ordering state that the blood is wanted for feeding purposes.

FORCING GROWTH

Of Vegetables in the Spring for Market Purposes.

Successful experiments have been made recently in the forcing of the growth of asparagus in the field in winter by the help of steam. Narrow trenches about four inches deep are dug between the rows and covered with boards, so as to form little tunnels. Steam from a boiler is forced into the tunnels through a hose, penetrating the soil and keeping the latter moist and warm. The process has to be performed only once a day, for five minutes at a time, and the results obtained have been quite remarkable. Within recent years salad plants, tomatoes, muskmelons, green corn, beans and other garden products have been added, one after another, to the list of greenhouse crops, rendering these delicacies available for winter use and giving delight to epicures, while putting much money into the pockets of the producers. Necessarily such products are expensive, and no little interest attaches, therefore, to efforts which the department of agriculture is making to find means whereby persons in moderate circumstances may force some kinds of garden truck for their own use during the cold season.

CUCUMBER LOUSE.

How to Fight This Enemy of Cucumbers and Cantaloupes.

The green aphis or plant louse which attacks cucumbers and cantaloupes is not an easy pest to combat. It makes its appearance early in the season and confines its attacks particularly to the underside of the leaves, causing them to curl and eventually fall off. Vines should be watched carefully and upon the first indications that the pests are present the leaves should be plucked and destroyed and the under side of the vines thoroughly sprayed with a 10 to 12 per cent solution of kerosene emulsion. Tobacco decoction has also been found very effective, depending somewhat upon the tobacco used. The per cent of nicotine present in tobacco stems is small, and it is very soluble, much of it may be lost, providing the tobacco has been left in an exposed place. One pound of good tobacco stems in two gallons of hot water ought to destroy this pest, if the material is properly applied.

A spray nozzle, with a bent neck extension, will be necessary to reach the under surface of the leaves. A knapsack sprayer or a bucket sprayer should be used, as it is difficult to get into a field with a barrel sprayer after the vines are any considerable size. The pest usually appears in spots and such places should be carefully watched, sprayed and treated to ke

Question Bureau.

RULES—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

The Lourdes Miracles.

"Please give a sketch of the miraculous cures at Lourdes."—A. L., Millwood, Ore.

One of the strangest of natural phenomena is the power of absolute belief in one mind to communicate itself to other minds. A remarkable instance of the kind occurred in France in the year 1858. The small town of Lourdes is situated in the foothills of the Pyrenees. Its houses, scattered irregularly, are grouped at the base of an enormous rock, on the summit of which is situated a castle which, in mediæval times, was considered the military key to the Pyrenees. At the foot of the rock flows the river Gave, which furnishes power to several mills. In the base of the great rock, and near where the mill-race takes its water from the Gave, were three irregular caverns, one above the other, and communicating with each other by passages. The first and largest of these caverns was at ground level, its entrance arch shaped, and its main feature was that it was absolutely dry, and furnished a convenient refuge for fishermen in stormy weather. The only access to the caverns was across the mill-race some distance away, or by a difficult climb around the face of the rock.

In the year 1858 there dwelt in Lourdes a peasant, by name Francois Soubirous, who had been a miller, but who, through lack of capital and through the inability of his customers to pay him promptly, had failed in business and been reduced to direct poverty. The Soubirous and his wife had been born four children. The eldest, a girl fourteen years of age, named Bernadette, was born at the lowest point in her parents' fortunes; and as it was impossible for the mother to care for the babe and go to her work in the fields, the child, as is the frequent case among the peasantry of Europe, was farmed out with a family in better circumstances, at some distance, and remained away from her home until the time came to prepare for her first communion. She returned about a fortnight previous to the beginning of the strange occurrences which made her famous.

On Tuesday, February 11, 1858, about 11 o'clock in the morning, Bernadette's mother discovered that there was no fuel in the house to prepare the noon meal. The poor at Lourdes, as in other places, had the privilege of gathering driftwood from the river and the millrace; and Madame Soubirous instructed Marie, her second daughter, to go and gather a few fagots. This proceeding was a novelty to Bernadette, who begged to be allowed to go also; but she was a delicate child, troubled with asthma, and her mother declined, objecting partly from the fact that Bernadette was obliged to wear stockings, while the other children ran barefooted, and there was a probability of wet feet; but her objections were overcome by the children's pleadings, and Bernadette went along to her fate.

In due course of time the children came in their search to the millrace, which on that day, by reason of some necessary repairs to the mills below, had been nearly emptied of water. Marie snatched off her sabots and waded gaily across, but to follow her Bernadette must take off her stockings. While in the act of doing this she heard the noise of a great and rushing wind, and on looking up in alarm to discover the direction from which the danger threatened, discovered to her amazement that the trees on the river bank near by were absolutely motionless. Turning her head toward the rock where the caverns yawned before her, she uttered a loud cry, and dazzled and confounded at the scene, sank down on her knees and bowed herself to the earth. Above the lower grotto, in front of which her sister Marie, all unconscious of her sister's vision, was eagerly gathering chips, in a niche formed by the rock, stood a woman of incomparable splendor, surrounded by an aureole of ineffable light; who remained visible to the child for fully a quarter of an hour, but unseen by her sister.

On seventeen other occasions, covering a period of three months, this vision appeared to Bernadette, but never to any one else. The time of these appearances spread rapidly, and the multitude accompanying the young seer to the cave increased until the whole country was roused, and thousands of people left their labor and pressed into Lourdes, threatening famine and disaster to the land. The civil authorities did everything short of using actual violence to suppress the excitement, and scientific men from all over Europe investigated the case minutely with a view of finding a rational explanation for the phenomena, but without success.

It is not to be supposed that such a time of religious revival and excitement could pass without some manifestation of the power of faith to cure physical ills; and it did not. The first candidate for the honor of a cure was a man and his name was Louis Bouriette, a quarryman, whose eyes had been badly injured and his sight nearly destroyed by an accident. In one of the appearances of the vision, Bernadette had been commanded to dig in the dry sand of the cavern floor, and in response to the scooping of her feeble hands, a strong spring of water burst forth. With full faith in its efficacy, Bouriette bathed his nearly sightless eyes in water from the miraculous spring, and instantly declared his sight restored. Bagathing with Bouriette, and continuing to this day, thousands of cures are said to have been effected by this marvelous spring, although repeated chemical analysis finds it to be nothing more than remarkably pure spring water.

Where the rude cavern once gaped in the rock now stands a magnificent shrine, built by the offerings of those who have benefited by the healing waters; and the little child whose innocent mind conceived the supernatural visions long since was absorbed in a religious body, and disappeared from the sight of man.

An Improper Question.

"In what years were the last governors' elections held in the states of Ohio, Iowa and Massachusetts, and what was the whole official votes cast for governors in each state?"—L. M., New Bloomfield, Pa.

We do not think it is proper to come to us for information to be used in prize contests. We refused to answer a number of questions that would have involved considerable research, to persons who wished to use the answers in a similar competition about Canada's population. We will answer yours, however, and request that no one shall send any further questions which relate to these competitions.

Ohio's last gubernatorial election was in 1899, and the total vote then cast was 920,872.

Massachusetts voted for governor in 1899, and the total vote was 240,066.

Iowa elected a governor in 1899, and the total vote was 433,450.

Jefferson Davis.

"Please tell me if Jefferson Davis, the Confederate President, was captured at the close of the civil war, and tried? If so, what command captured him and where, and what was the result of the trial?"—B. B. N., Oakshade, Ala.

Mr. Davis, his wife, and some members of his personal staff, were captured on May 10, 1865, near Irwinsville, Ga., by a body of Michigan cavalry under Lieut.-Col. Pritchard. He was taken to Fortress Monroe and kept in confinement for two years. On May 8, 1866, Davis was indicted by a grand jury of the United States court for the district of Virginia, sitting at Norfolk. The trial did not proceed at once, and on May 13, 1867, he was admitted to bail in $100,000. He was never brought to trial, a nolle prosequi being entered by the government in December, 1868, and he was included in the general amnesty proclaimed in that month.

Iron Pyrites.

"Please find enclosed a substance taken from my well and kindly inform me what it is and of what value it may have."—H. M. L., Sheridan, Ala.

The sample is decomposed iron pyrites—chemically called iron sulphide. It is iron and sulphur in combination. Because of its color and glisten, it is frequently mistaken for gold, and on this account is sometimes called "fool's gold." When you find something resembling gold you can test it very easily. Reduce the sample to a coarse powder. Then put an iron shovel over a hot fire until it gets red hot. Pour the powder on the red-hot shovel, and

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

FREE
A NEW CURE FOR
KIDNEY AND BLADDER
Diseases, Rheumatism, etc.

Disorders of the Kidneys and Bladder cause Bright's Disease, Rheumatism, Grave, pain in the back, Bladder Disorders, difficult or too frequent passing of water, Dropsy, etc. For these diseases a Positive Specific Cure is found in a new botanical discovery, the wonderful Kava-kava Shrub, called by botanists the PIPER-METHYSTICUM, from the Tanages River, East India. It has the great record of 1,000 tropical cures in 30 days. It acts directly on the Kidneys, and cures by draining out of the Blood the poisonous Uric Acid, Lithates, etc., which cause the disease.

Rev. W. B. Moore, of Washington, D. C., testifies in the Christian Advocate that it completely cured him of rheumatism, Kidney and Bladder Disease of many years' standing. Hon. W. A. Spearman, of Bartlett, Texas, describes his terrible suffering from Uric Acid, Gravel and Urinary disorders, being four months confined to his bed, and his complete cure by the Kava-kava Shrub. Many ladies, including Mrs. Sarah Castle, of Poesenkill, N. Y., and Mrs. L. D. Fegley, Lancaster, Pa., also testify to its wonderful curative powers in kidney and other disorders peculiar to womankind.

That you may judge of the value of this Great Discovery for yourself, we will send you on Large Case by mail free, only asking that when cured yourself you will recommend it to others. It is a sure specific cure and can not fail. Address The Church Kidney Cure Company, No. 419 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

leave it over the fire a few minutes. Then take the shovel out and pour some water over it. If it is pyrites, the heat drives off the sulphur—which you can smell—and there is nothing left but the iron, which the water rusts and turns reddish.

Soldier's Wife.

"In case of a separation between husband and wife, can the husband sign over his whole pension to the wife if he so desires?"—E. S. J., Brocton, N. Y.

He can voluntarily give over the whole of the pension for the wife's benefit. He can be compelled by law to give one-half to her; and he can give more than this if he wishes.

Battle of Fontenoy.

"Will you please tell me something about the battle of Fontenoy? Is Fontenoy in Belgium or France? Who were engaged in the battle besides the French and English? Over what was the war started, and who came out victorious?—T. B., Chattaroy, Wash.

Fontenoy is a village in Belgium, in the province of Hainaut, 5 miles southeast of Tournay. Its population is about 900. It is noted for a victory obtained by the French over the English, Dutch and Austrians, May 11, 1745, fought by the latter in the interest of Tournay, then besieged by the French. The French were 76,000 strong, led by Marshal Saxe, and animated by the presence of their king, Louis XV, and the Dauphin. They were posted in a very strong position. The allies numbered 50,000, of whom more than half were English, led by the Duke of Cumberland. The allies were routed, losing about 8,000 killed, wounded or prisoners. The French loss was about the same. The speedy fall of Tournay and the capture of Ghent, Bruges, Ostend and Dendermunde were the fruits of Marshal Saxe's victory.

United States Mints.

"How many mints are there in the United States, and where located?"—N. B., Cool Spring, Pa.

The principal mint of the United States is at Philadelphia. There are branch mints at San Francisco and New Orleans, but the latter is not operated. There was a mint at Carson City, but it is not now used. The mint at Philadelphia coins not only gold, but makes all the silver coins, nickels and cents. The San Francisco mint coins only gold. There is really no reason why there should be more than one mint.

Election of Representatives.

"Please tell me how the members of the national house of representatives are chosen."—A. N. D., Duncans, Va.

Every ten years a census of the United States is taken. It is the duty of Congress, as soon as the total population of the United States and of each state is determined, to apportion representatives. A law is passed declaring how many members the House of Representatives shall contain. The total population is divided by the number of members. In this representation is thus obtained. The number of representatives to which each state is entitled is obtained by dividing the total population of the state by this ratio.

This of course leaves a remainder, as then divides the state, by law, into as many Congressional districts as the state is entitled to representatives. The people of each district elect one representative every two years. The next election for Representatives in Congress will occur in 1902.

The present Congress contains 357 members. Last winter Congress passed the new apportionment act, in consequence of the census of 1900. This act provides for a house of 386 members, an increase of 29 over the present house. Twenty states gain, Illinois, New York and Texas adding three members apiece. The states will elect the following number of members each at the Congressional elections next year:

Alabama, 9; Arkansas, 7; California, 8; Colorado, 3; Connecticut, 5; Delaware, 1; Florida, 3; Georgia, 11; Idaho, 1; Illinois, 25; Indiana, 13; Iowa, 11; Kansas, 8; Kentucky, 11; Louisiana, 7; Maine, 4; Maryland, 6; Massachusetts, 13; Michigan, 12; Minnesota, 9; Mississippi, 8; Missouri, 16; Montana, 1; Nebraska, 6; Nevada, 1; New Hampshire, 2; New Jersey, 10; New York, 37; North Carolina, 10; North Dakota, 2; Ohio, 21; Oregon, 2; Pennsylvania, 32; Rhode Island, 2; South Carolina, 7; South Dakota, 2; Tennessee, 10; Texas, 16; Utah, 1; Vermont, 2; Virginia, 10; Washington, 3; West Virginia, 5; Wisconsin, 11; Wyoming, 1.

The Wage Rate.

"Isn't it a fact that the wage earners of England receive less pay for their labor than the people of the United States do in the various avocations or line of business? and have not they advantages in many other ways, in the way of manufacturing material? Or, in other words, can not they manufacture many things that we use or manufacture and undersell the manufacturers of the United States? Some of my Democratic friends contend that England and other foreign countries have no advantages over the United States in the way of manufacturing or cheap productions of goods and therefore they say we have no use for protective tariff."—R. M. M., Benita, Tex.

It is a fact that the wage rate in the United States is larger than in England. In certain lines of manufactures we can undersell English manufacturers, because we produce better articles than they, and can produce them cheaper because we use machinery for work where the English use hand labor.

But if we can manufacture some articles, notably of iron and steel, and these imported cheaper, why is that an argument for repealing the tariff? In that case, who is hurt by the duty imposed on foreig goods of that kind? And why should we repeal the duty on such goods when there is only a portion which comes under this category? Your Democratic friends are densely ignorant. They should all take a trip to Europe, and learn something of these matters.

Both Are Frauds.

"Can a palmist or astrologist predict future events in a life?"—E. B., Ann Arbor, Mich.

Why, certainly not. Palmistry and astrology are relics of old pagan superstitions, without any basis in science and truth. Palmists and astrologists could not foretell, even were it not for the ignorance of the large number of fools there are in the world.

Ocean Liners.

"What is the swiftest ocean liner afloat and what is its rate per hour?"—H. J. L., Spearfish, S. D.

We must ask you to read the Question Bureau. You will find the information in the Bureau of Weekly Blade of June 6, under the heading "Ocean Records."

Marie Corelli.

"Please give all the information you can about Marie Corelli."—H. L. D., Wellville, N. Y.

Marie Corelli is of mingled Italian and Scotch parentage. She was adopted in infancy by Charles Mackay, the well-known song-writer and litterateur, and brought up during childhood in England. Afterwards she was sent to France and educated in a convent, where she received a thorough musical education. She commenced to write an elaborate opera when barely fourteen. She also wrote two songs. Her first attempts at literature were three sonnets on Shakespearians themes. A serious psychical experience occurring to herself profoundly colored her to write her first book, A Romance of Two Worlds, published in 1886. It was an instant success and from that time she has devoted herself entirely to literature. She has never, however abandoned her love for music, and is a proficient on the piano and mandolin. She has no particular fad except a love for flowers, and a taste for collecting rare old books, of which she has many unique specimens. She is unmarried, and her favorite recreations are reading and music. She has some fifteen books to her credit, and is a prolific writer of short stories and other articles. Marie Corelli is her real name, not a pseudonym. As to her religious belief we do not know, but it is not a matter in which any one but herself is interested.

Incomprehensible.

"Name the ages on each of the eight principal planets, and the time that embraces each."—A., Lockhart, W. Va.

We find ourselves utterly unable to understand what it is you want to know. The nebular hypothesis of Laplace, which is accepted by all scientific men as the probable origin of the solar system, is this: The sun and all the planets and their satellites, were once an enormous mass of glowing vapor, probably the same as many nebulae which the telescope reveals to us in the region of the Milky Way. This glowing globe gradually condensed and cooled as it swung through space, finally becoming liquid. As it condensed into smaller space, its rotation grew more rapid, with the result of the separation of a mass from the equatorial regions. This formed the furthest of the planets—Neptune; and this process continued till all the planets were successively formed, the remainder of the central body forming what is now the sun. With some of the planets, similar masses separated, forming moons; and the rings of Saturn are believed to have had the same origin. As to the vast spaces of time which it took to accomplish this, no one can hazard a guess. To tell how long it has been, for instance, since our earth was thrown off, and in time threw off the moon, is absolutely impossible in the present state of our knowledge.

More Valuable Than Gold.

"Are there any metals or minerals more valuable than gold? If so, please give a list of their names, worth, etc."—J. N. S., Hopeland, Ga.

There are a number of metals which are more valuable than gold, because of their rarity. The one most used is platinum. It is found only in Siberia, and is used for the fine wires which carry electricity to the film in incandescent lamps, and also in photography. The demand is greater than the supply, and platinum is now worth twice its weight in gold. Iridium is another rare metal, used for the points of gold pens. There are a number of others, but they are merely curiosities, because of their rarity, and the difficulty of obtaining them in a metallic state.

Poor Richard.

"Please give a brief account of Poor Richard. Who was he?"—J. B., Hix, Ala.

Poor Richard was simply a pen name used by Benjamin Franklin in his earlier years, when he was running a printing office. In 1732 Franklin began publishing an almanac, which he called Poor Richard's Almanac. He continued the series for 25 years. These almanacs contained a series of maxims which inculcate the virtues of temperance, frugality, order, justice, cleanliness, industry, and the like. The almanacs were immensely popular.

Furniture Polish.

"Please tell me how to make a good furniture polish. I have tried a number of preparations bought of peddlers, but none of them were good."—W. H. C., Allegan, Mich.

We are delighted to have this question asked, as it gives an opportunity to free the mind of a secret which has long weighed heavily upon it. There are as many ways of making furniture polish as there are of telling lies. Scarcely a single American of either sex comes to maturity without at some time or other discovering a new mixture to make wood look like glass. As soon as the first bottle is made, it seems to us that it is offered to a certain housewife of our acquaintance, and always found a ready market. To stop this deadly drain on domestic resources, and check the mad rush to the poorhouse, we were obliged to invent a furniture polish ourselves, and make it official in a certain house. We give it to the world with the hope that "some forlorn and shipwrecked brother," suffering as we have from the evils of this pest, "seeing, shall take heart again."

In the first place, the article to be treated must be free of dust, dirt, grease, fly specks or finger marks, and to insure this it should be washed with clean water; a scrubbing brush used, but not soap. After the article is thoroughly dry it should be covered with the following mixture: One-third varnish, two-thirds kerosene, applied with a soft woolen rag, a piece of an old shirt. The better the quality of varnish used the better the result will be. The kerosene will evaporate and leave the varnish as a soft brilliant gloss.

That War History.

"Kindly advise me when or how I can procure a good pictorial history of the Spanish-American war which is being constructed by the war department?"—R. H., Mechanicsburg, Pa.

You probably refer to the book described on in Weekly Blade of June 6, 8th page, 1st column. If so, you can not procure it at all, for the reason that but one copy is being prepared, and that is to be filed away in the archives of the war department.

Gasoline.

"I have a gasolene stove and have been obtaining my supply of gasolene from a gasolene boat near here. The last time I sent for a supply the man on the boat sent me word it was very dangerous to use this grade, as it was entirely unsafe for a stove. I have been using it, but it too dangerous do not want to do so. Please let me hear from you. Is there difference in degree of danger of gasolene for stoves and for boats, etc. I thought the man did not want to bother with supplying small quantities."—S. B., Richardson, W. Va.

Crude coal oil is a mixture of a large number of hydrocarbon compounds, ranging from paraffine to natural gas. In distilling it the lighter products come out first—benzine, naphtha, gasolene, etc. You should use in your stove what is called "stove gasolene," whose specific gravity ought to be from .67 to .72. The boat probably uses a lighter oil, from .62 to .65. The latter are too dangerous for stove use, and the person was quite right in what he said.

Tuesday Noon.

"If A could remain in a balloon 50 feet above the highest mountain on the earth, without being carried around by the atmosphere, and B should start on Monday noon from a point directly under him and make the grand revolution as we all do in 24 hours, and then B should ask 'what day of the week is it to you?' what would be the correct answer, and why?"—G. W. J., Enfield Centre, N. H.

The correct answer would be "Tuesday noon," of course. But why waste time on these impossible hypothetical questions? Why not discuss topics of practicability to the human race?

Baldness.

"Please explain why it is that the men get bald on the top of the head and the women never do."—J. G. W., Welch, Tenn.

We wish we could explain the reason why so many men are bald, and so few women. If we knew the reason, we would know how to prevent it, and there would be a neat little fortune in that. In point of fact, all attempts to give a reason are mere guesses.

War Time Tokens.

"I have a coin the size of a one cent piece. It is of brass. On one side it has the picture of a woman and 13 stars, and dated 1863, on the other side it has a wreath, divided by two swords crossed, and in the middle are the words, 'Army and Navy.' What is it?"—C. E. P., Trenton, Ill.

We have answered this question time and again, and hope that every person who has one of the many hundreds of varieties of copper or bronze war-time tokens will accept this as an answer. In 1862 and 1863 cents became scarce, and there was much difficulty among merchants in making change involving cents. This led some merchants to have struck small tokens, about the size of the bronze cent, which they used in making change, and redeemed them when they were presented. This example was widely followed, and there were many hundred designs of them. Congress passed a law prohibiting this practice, and they passed out of circulation. They are of no value except as curiosities, and they are not coins, for they were not issued by the government.

Delivery of Mail.

"What is the law regarding the receiving and opening of mail, by a person to whom it does not belong?"—Subscriber, Marlowe, W. Va.

A parent has the right to open all mail addressed to a son or daughter until the latter is of age. A person of the same name may open a letter, and if not for himself it must be returned to the post-office, indorsed "opened by mistake," with his signature. The opening of a letter addressed to another person, without authority, is an offense of which the United States courts will take cognizance.

Miscellaneous.

E. F., Calla, O.: We are sorry we can not explain the matter.

F. A. B., Sunbury, O.: We have not the data to answer. Write to the mayor of Parkersburg.

L. B., Waller, O.: Such troubles need the care of a skilled surgeon, who can give his personal examination, and watch the case.

Reader, Pleasant Mount, Pa.: The 41st U. S. Volunteers is on the transport Buford, which is scheduled to arrive at San Francisco on Monday last—June 24.

Reader, Glenwood, Mo.: The soldier being ineligible to pension under the general pension laws, the widow is therefore ineligible. Only a special act of Congress can confer a pension.

B. H. C., Waterloo, N. Y.: Builders tell us that cypress shingles last longer than any other kind. No one can tell how long they will last. In a given locality. That depends on the climate.

H. L. T., Sunset, Tex.: We have not the words of the song. Please never use the term "song ballad." A ballad is a particular kind of song, and the two words can not properly be used together.

G. A. K., Howard Lake, Minn.: Nobody knows when they will announce the census of Canada; there being difficulty in taking it in the Northwest. When it is announced it will be published in our news columns; and we beg to have no more questions asked us about it.

Just for Fun.

Jones—Some of the spring hats look like strawberry shortcakes.

Smith—My daughter has got one that is the living image of an open-top rhubarb pie.—Chicago Record-Herald.

When the Union troops were passing through Missouri in pursuit of Gen. Price, a crowd of negroes came out of some cabins to look at the soldiers, one of whom asked:

"Boys, are you all for the Union?"

"Oh, yes, massa; when you uns is about we is."

"And when Price comes you're all secesh, aren't you?"

"Lor, yes, massa; we's all good secesh then. Can't 'low de white folks to get ahead ob niggers in dat way, massa."—Washington Post.

Mr. Citly—I should think you would raise mushrooms; they are very expensive.

Mr. Isolate (of Lonelyville, mournfully)—Everything is expensive by the time I have raised it.—Puck.

The man who tries is a man to praise—
But wait a moment, wait!
The man who succeeds is the man, my son,
For you to emulate.
—Chicago Record-Herald.

A party of youths at a seaside town had tried all the penny-in-the-slot machines on the pier, until at last they came to one that didn't respond to the penny placed in the slot.

"Look here, my man," said the eldest of the party to the pier attendant, "that machine is to try your weight; the next, your height; the next, your strength, then, your sight; and now I've put a penny in this thing, but I didn't see what it's for."

"That, sir?" replied the pierman, "Oh, that one is to try your temper, sir."—Tit-Bits.

"What is the matter, Tommy?" asked the mother of the small boy in tears.

"I'm lonesome. The other boys wouldn't play fair."

"What was the game?"

"We were playing United States Senate. I resigned, and the other boys forgot to coax me back."—Washington Star.

While fixing up a send-off for a citizen who died,
The editor laid down his pen and pensively he sighed,
And o'er his face a thoughtful look like summer cloudlet spread,
And one or two of his inmost thoughts were yonder with the dead.
Deceased was a delinquent in the book there on the desk,
And as the scribe performing the obituary task
Made reference to that place from whence no travelers return,
He studied if twere best for him to spell it "bourne" or "burn."
—Denver Post.

Buttle—Yes, I find that marriage is economical.

Brown—You spend less than you used to, do you?

Buttle—Well, not exactly that; but it amounts to the same thing; I have less to spend.—Brooklyn Life.

"I shall tender my resignation and make a test case of this matter," exclaimed the politician hotly.

"All right," answered his friend. "But you want to be careful how you go about it. This thing of resigning has been occasionally known to cost an officeholder his place."—Washington Star.

The Hostess—You must be prepared to take pot luck, captain, as our cook, being ill, I saw to the dinner myself.

The Guest—Don't mention it. Four years' campaigning has accustomed me to the very worst.—Brooklyn Life.

"Understand you started a kitchen garden. Raising much?"

"Nothing but umbrellas."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Lady (to departing servant)—What shall I say in your reference?

Servant—Just that I stood it for six months, mum.—Tit-Bits.

In gastric and intestinal catarrhs, including nervous dyspepsia, acidity of stomach and gastralgia, antikamnia tablets fulfil the requirements and quickly alleviate. Five-grain tablets is the usual adult dose. So says Frank S. Grant, M. D., Medical Officer of the Provident Savings Life Assurance, New York City.

NOTES OF NOTABLES.

Vice President Roosevelt has promised to deliver an address at the celebration of the quarter centenary of Colorado's statehood.

Paul Revere, the revolutionary hero, was an inventor, though not many people are aware of the fact. He was the first man to refine and roll copper. In 1801 he founded the Revere Copper company, and the concern is still running, under the same name, in Canton, Mass.

The Connecticut House of Representatives took a recess in order to give Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker an opportunity to address the members on woman suffrage. She was given a respectful hearing and was heartily applauded, but the measure was defeated, as usual.

The election of M. Edmond Rostand, author of "Cyrano" and "L'Aiglon," to the French Academy was not the "walk-over" that his friends expected, for it was only after six ballots that the clever playwright was elected by a majority of one. M. Rostand is hardly 22 years old.

Queen Margherita of Italy is a great lover of flowers and is a most successful amateur gardener—her favorites being carnations, violets and lilies of the valley. She has many interests, besides being, perhaps, the best educated queen in Europe. She knows English, French, German and Spanish thoroughly, and is a good Greek scholar. She is an admirer of Shakespeare and has written an interesting book on his heroines.

The little King of Spain is guarded every night by a body of picked men, who are natives of Espinosa, and have served with distinction in the army. He is by them in the palace locked at midnight, and with ceremonious solemnity reopened at 7 o'clock in the morning. Should one of this guard prove false to the person of his sovereign Spanish faith in Spanish loyalty would die as if by lightning stroke and something very dreadful would happen to the traitor. It is a curious custom of very ancient tradition, which the Queen Regent has not been sorry to maintain.

Heiskell's Ointment
Heals the Skin.

Prove it on a stubborn case of pimples, eczema, tetter, erysipelas, ulcers, or any eruption. The cure is permanent. At dealers, or sent by mail, postpaid. Back up its good work with Heiskell's Medicated Soap. 25 cents.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO., 421 Commerce St., Philadelphia.

"I think your Ointment the best ever made for all skin disorders."—L. Gilmore, Binghamton, New York.

The Sunday School.

Sunday School Lesson for July 7. God the Creator of All Things. Gen. 1:1 to 11:3. By Rev. J. E. Gilbert, D. D., Secretary of American Society of Religious Education.

INTRODUCTION.—The lesson for the 23rd of June pertained to that part of the vision of John in Patmos, in which he saw the new heaven and the new earth which is to be the consummation of the divine purpose. To-day we turn back to the beginning of this world's history. John was the seer of the future, Moses of the past. The latter doubtless was helped by the patriarchs why may have handed down from generation to generation, possibly in writing as some think, more likely by tradition, what was communicated by the spirit of God to the first man or to some of his earlier descendants. It is believed by Dr. Murphy, professor in Hebrew in the University of Belfast, that this account of creation formed part of an earlier Bible from which Moses copied and with which men of other nations may have been familiar, while a few modern critics, who have not been able to impress the people with their theories, contend that this passage together with other parts of Genesis may be regarded as folklore, of little intrinsic value, but worthy a place in our book because of certain truths contained therein.

DIFFICULTIES.—The interpretation of this chapter has been attended with much difficulty because men have endeavored to explain it in the light of current science. In this way there has been read into it at one time what conflicted with later conclusions, and it has bewildering have made much out of the lack of harmony. Whereas, the only trouble lay in setting human opinion of one time against human opinion of another time. Take illustrations: 1. Some were troubled because light was created before the sun. Later it was found that light does not all emanate from the sun and might therefore precede it. 2. The word firmament conveys light was created before the sun. Later it planet, and it was thought the notions of the ancients had crept in here. But this was the fault of the translators who used this English word to meet their ideas. The Hebrew word means expanse, the region occupied by the atmosphere. 3. The sun and moon are mentioned as if produced on the fourth day, leaving the impression that the earth existed before them. Whereas, the text says no such thing. It is simply stated that the luminaries were appointed for times and seasons. They existed from the beginning.

CHAOS.—In a single sentence (Verse 1) the fact is stated that the heaven and earth were created—they were not eternal. In this statement are included the worlds in all space. Attention is then limited to the globe on which we live. Moses does not give an astronomical account, except as the other bodies are related to this. He simply mentions the fact of that the earth was without form and void, in a chaotic state, destitute of life at the time of which he began to write. He does not say how it came in this condition, but that it was not always in that condition, for the verb translated "was" is in the past perfect tense and might properly be rendered "had become." That is to say that the earth passed through changes during the time of Moses' writing, that possibly upheavals occurred through the ages until it became an irregular and confused mass, from which all life had perished, and over which darkness reigned. At that point Moses began and showed how the globe was set in order and prepared for man.

TIME.—One of the most prominent features of this record, described therefore early attention, is the time element. It is asserted that the creation of the universe was "in the beginning," an expression used in reference to Christ (John 1:1). Not one word is given that we can push it back as far as may be necessary into the distant past and the narrative is not affected. The chief purpose here is, not as much to tell us as to when, as to designate a starting point. That was the beginning of time, the beginning of the acts by which the Almighty produced the material universe. The stage is set, the builder works and called days, a round number. These could not have been solar days of twenty-four hours each, for the term is used here in three different senses, and in the second verse all the days are included in one day. Besides, the Hebrew, Yom, translated day, denotes a period of time of indefinite length and is so used in many parts of the Old Testament (Mal. 4:3). The conclusion is that Moses was not fixing a time for God's work, but rather indicating an order in that work.

STUDY.—It is very important that the method pursued by the creator should be kept in mind. It is said that the "Spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters" (verse 2), that is, brooded over the shapeless mass. It was by the energy of the Holy Spirit (Psalm civ:30), that the life and beauty and order of the globe appeared, not by any power inherent in matter, but by the power of God, by which under various manifestations is known to modern science. It was not merely a continuous influence exerted by the Spirit, but an intelligent guiding force, for order succeeded disorder, determination and decree. God spake (Psalm xxxiii:9), and nature obeyed. That speech or word was the outgoing of divine purpose. John in the centuries after became incarnate in the person of Christ, so that all things were created by Him (Col. 1:16). There were two kinds of acts. One of these was strictly creative, producing something out of nothing, indicated in reference to matter life and spirit, three entities. The other act was that of making, in which existing materials were used. And in this there seems to be a progressive process expressed by the word "brought forth."

ORDER.—During the six days or periods the results of the Divine working appear as in this order,—cosmic matter, the heavens, the expanse filled with atmosphere, the separation of water from land and vegetation, the luminaries, the lower animals, the higher animals and man. This order is progressive, from lower to higher, mechanical, vital, spiritual. It was progress in a plan that lay in the infinite mind (Psalm civ:24), and that plan was in harmony with, and operated through established natural law. Indeed, there is no reason to doubt that primitive matter, under the influence of the Holy Spirit, obedient to the fiat of God, became subject to those forces that now operate with unerring precision, producing all that we behold. Or, to state it differently, God was pleased to establish at the beginning a definite process in nature by which He wrought out a dwelling place for man. Accepting the nebular hypothesis, Sterry Hunt, of England, has shown in an essay read before the Royal Institute that from the ancient star dust to the present condition the order would be as described in this lesson, with certain points requiring special energy at the points named in our lesson.

MAN.—Moses introduces human beings as the crowning work of God, made in His image, distinguished thereby from all the animal kingdom. That image doubtless referred to his constitution, as body, soul and spirit (1 Thess. 5:23), comparable to the persons in the Godhead (Matt. 28:19), also to His character, as righteous and holy and wise (Col. 3:10). Man is here further exalted by three most interesting features. 1. Dominion over the inhabitants of the sea, the air and the land, and over the earth itself, made the vicegerent of this globe. He is allowed a delicate and everlasting kind of food, a species of vegetable diet, to be used during the time of innocence. 3. He is brought into direct intercourse with his maker, who speaks to him and instructs him, indicating that at that time he had both capacity and moral fitness for such elevating communion, for such noble conversation.

SABBATH.—Having created man God entered into rest for a period of time called Sabbath. That does not mean that He retired from the world, nor yet that He ceased to put forth His energy, for in other case the world must perish. He upholds all things (Heb. 1:3), governs all things, and is everywhere constantly present working (Job 23:9) for the accomplishment of His purpose. But He does not produce anything new except through the agencies established and ordained by Him. He constructed the trees and plants, the animals and man with organs of reproduction by which they were to multiply their kind and in so doing to carry forward what He began. That rest day of God is probably the whole period of human history, to be terminated when He shall enter again into the creative work to produce a new heaven and a new earth. God's Sabbath is, moreover, the basis for man's rest, as He was pleased to divide His record of work and rest on the age-long septenary basis, so man should do for the solar days (Ex. 20:11).

PURPOSE.—This ancient document while invaluable historically and scientifically is to be esteemed chiefly for its religious uses. Its opening sentence antagonizes pantheism, polytheism, dualism, atheism, fatalism, materialism, into which the heathen world had fallen. All systems of idolatry—star worship, hero worship, animal worship, image worship—are condemned. With one stroke the writer of this chapter obliterates the underlying principles of the religious error of his time, and lays the foundation of the true system of religion. Concerning God Deity, it implies His self-existence, His spirituality, His omnipresence, His omniscience, His eternity, His supremacy, His wisdom, His goodness, His providence. It represents man as the last in a hundredth chain of being endowed with a nature that allied him to God and made him ruler over all beings below him. From these first utterances there is a natural unfolding into all the sublime verities contained in Scripture.

Gen. Corbin's Costly Potatoes.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The first Irish potatoes grown in New Mexico were raised by Adjt. Gen. Henry C. Corbin, major general, United States army. That was over twenty years ago. Corbin was then a major serving on the frontier posts hundreds of miles from civilization. Part of his work—and no small part of it—was to get suitable provisions for his men. Fresh vegetables in New Mexico were almost impossible to be had, and were correspondingly craved by the soldiers. Having been brought up on a farm, Major Corbin took an interest in the problem of growing things for the use of the post, and particularly in the possibilities of irrigation. One day it occurred to him that by tapping a spring in the hillside and digging a ditch he might irrigate about an acre of ground, and that it would be a good scheme to plant the acre with potatoes. When he mentioned his plan he was scorned. He was told potatoes would not grow in New Mexico, and was reminded that there was no seed. There was not a potato short of "the states." But he was determined to try; so he sent for two bushels. They were sent by the pound, and when they arrived the bill for them was $36. He cut them up carefully himself and assisted in putting the eyes into the ground. Then he superintended their cultivation and irrigation.

When digging time finally arrived there was joy in the camp.

"I've sent them all around to the officers and men," the general relates, "and there never were potatoes like them. I have eaten potatoes before and since; I have eaten fine dinners and sat through elaborate banquets in later years; but nothing has tasted or ever will taste as did those potatoes. The fame of them went abroad, and the seed from my patch started the potato industry in the southwest."

Most Men Are Deformed.

Tailors, who have excellent opportunities of studying the physical peculiarities of their customers, aver that the majority of men are more or less deformed. Shoulders of unequal height, arms and legs of different lengths, and disproportionate shoulders and hips are the rule rather than the exception. It is merely the tailor's art which serves to conceal most of these defects.

The most common physical defect among men is unevenness of shoulders. The difference is usually so small that only an eye accustomed to noticing such things will see it. A closely fitting coat will often hide this, since the symmetry of the garment will deceive the eye. When the difference is more pronounced the tailor usually pads the lower shoulder sufficiently to make it necessary to cut the sleeve hanging from the lower shoulder shorter in order to keep the garment symmetrical. The hips are very often badly out of proportion. A difference of half an inch would scarcely be noticeable, but it is frequently much more. A perfectly formed man, after all, is as rarely encountered as a perfect horse or dog.—London Express.

Something in Reserve.

A young lady had a train to catch, and chartered a cab, which, unfortunately, was drawn by a very wretched horse. Having told cabby that she had to reach the station in twenty minutes, away the vehicle dashed at five miles an hour.

They had barely got 50 yards, however, before the lady put her head out of the window and requested the driver to whip the horse, as she would otherwise miss the train. He accordingly did so.

A little further on she asked him to administer the whip once more, as the cab was only just moving. Cabby again complied. Soon after she said:

"Can't you hit him on the head, so as to wake him up a bit?"

Looking at the young lady, the cabby exclaimed:

"Well, miss, I've 'it the animal all over 'is bloomin' body except 'is left ear, and I'm savin' that for the last 'fill."—London Answers.

A Proper Excuse.

"Please excuse William from school today," write the boy's mother to the teacher, "as he sat up late last night studying his lessons and is too sleepy to come to-day."—Tit-Bits.

FREE.
A Marvelous New Book on Personal Magnetism and Hypnotism.
Startling Facts which are Agitating the Whole Country.
The Labors of nearly Fifty Experts combined for the Elevation of Mankind.
The Great Universities of America and Europe contribute to the final course.
The Occult so Simple that

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1901.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers.
ROBINSON LOCKE .....Editor.

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is the strongest and most thoughtful of any in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

TERMS—POSTAGE PAID:

Single copy, weekly, one year, $1.00; six months, 60 cents, three months, 30 cents. Write for club terms.

SPECIMEN COPIES sent, postpaid, free to any address. Send for one, and at the same time give us the address of a dozen or so of your friends. Address,

THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

Circulation Last Week. 155,000

TO CLUB AGENTS.

We are now prepared to furnish special yearly rates for The Weekly Blade, to those who desire to raise us clubs. We desire clubs early this year, and to end we make our most favorable terms now.

HAZEN S. PINGREE.

Ex-Governor Pingree was an unique political figure, and the most forceful man who has swayed Michigan politics since the days of Zach Chandler's glory. He put the same energy and drive into a political campaign as he did into his private business, and with parallel success. He believed thoroughly the political views he advocated, and his energetic methods brought strong support.

He was four times mayor of Detroit, and twice governor of Michigan. His idea of turning our vacant city lots over to the poor to be cultivated has been widely copied in other cities. But he gained most fame while mayor by his celebrated fight for three-cent fares on the street railways of the city. Hhe became a candidate for governor on a platform demanding increased taxation of railways. He made a bitter fight and succeeded in having several special railroad charters repealed. He called three special sessions of the legislature to pass corporation tax measures. The opposition was too strong for him at the time, however.

Gov. Pingree was a fine example of a self-made man. His career was one to encourage every American boy who has push, and a determination to succeed. He began work when a boy of fourteen. After learning the trade of shoe-cutter, he served three years in a Massachusetts artillery regiment. After the war, he went to Detroit, and obtained employment in a shoe factory. He then formed a partnership, and started a small shoe factory, which in the course of years developed into a great industry and made him wealthy. What Pingree did, others can do; and his career furnishes an example to American youth everywhere.

WHAT IS MONNETT'S PLAN?

Mr. Frank S. Monnett, former attorney general of Ohio, has sent an affidavit to the industrial commission in reply to the testimony of an official of the Standard Oil company, made two years ago. Why he waited until now, does not appear; nor is it really material. He mentions a number of exactions by the Standard Oil company. He ends by declaring:

> The public are its victims; the little band of law violators owning the controlling shares are the beneficiaries of the plunder. The public for a short time stand aghast at their very boldness and defiance. The government alone can check their abuses.

Which is probably true; but why does not Mr. Monnett tell a waiting public an adequate remedy for this state of things? He is a lawyer, and was for two terms the official legal adviser of the state of Ohio. What remedy is there? State legislation is admittedly ineffective. Congressional legislation, beyond the limits reached by the Sherman anti-trust law, is barred by the lack of constitutional power. When a resolution proposing a constitutional amendment which would confer the necessary authority on Congress was voted on in the House of Representatives, on June 1, 1900, it failed to get the required two-thirds vote. Every Republican voted for it, while only five Democrats supported it, the others voting against it.

The Republicans have not a two-thirds majority in the next Congress, so the submission of such an amendment by that body to the state legislatures is impossible, unless the Democrats support it. Without such an amendment, Congress has not the needed power. Mr. Monnett is believed to be willing to accept the Democratic nomination for attorney general of Ohio this fall, and his present crusade is possibly intended to promote his candidacy. If he be a statesman, let him offer a solution of the problem, "How to control and smash the trusts."

SINCE THE STOCK CORNER.

The famous Northern Pacific corner occurred on May 9. It served a most useful purpose in checking the wild fever of speculation which was rapidly dominating the situation. All the conditions of business and industry were sound, as they are to-day; but men had begun to doubt that there could be any end to the inflation of stock values, and the corner came just when it was needed. It saved a far worse crash at some time in the future.

Stock transactions dropped at once to a normal level in volume. Their number, after the corner, has not averaged over one-fifth the daily total reached during the boom preceding that fateful day. The drop in values was sharp—being greater than that of 1893.

But the soundness of conditions has been shown by the amazing rally in prices within the month. Values have recovered fully two-thirds of the drop, though the volume of transactions has not shown a similar increase. The latter is easily explained. The general public dropped out of stock speculation when the squeeze came, and but few individuals have found courage to renew their dealings in the street. The sharp reaction in prices shows that even during the boom the average level of prices was not very greatly above the actual value of the stocks. The lesson of May 9 should be heeded, however. There should be no more of the crazy speculation of April and early May.

ADELBERT STONE HAY.

The American people sympathize deeply with Secretary of State Hay in the loss of his eldest son. Adelbert Stone Hay was a young man of but 25, but he had already shown decided ability, and would undoubtedly have made his mark in his country's history had it not been for the awful accident of Saturday night, by which he lost his life.

He was sent, at his own request, as consul to Pretoria, after Macrum made his theatrical abandonment of his official duty. Young Hay's appointment was criticised by the Democratic press, and he was abused because he stopped in London on his way; but his course when he reached the scene of his duties silenced all cavil. The Boers were suspicious of him because of the Democratic attacks, but they soon learned to admire his high integrity, his impartial and efficient discharge of his duties, and his rare kindliness of heart.

His position was onerous and delicate, but he fulfilled its duties to the full satisfaction of the United States and of the Boer government. After the fall of Pretoria, he returned to the United States. During the year he occupied the post, he spent not only his own salary, but an additional sum equal to the salary of his father, in alleviating suffering caused by the war.

He was about to take the place of assistant secretary to the President, just vacated by the retirement of Major Pruden. As his father deems it his highest honor that he was secretary to President Lincoln, the son desired to serve President McKinley in the same capacity. His sudden death ended all that. Adelbert Hay was a typical young American of the best school, and his energy, patriotism and sterling devotion to duty are worthy of emulation by his young fellow-citizens.

THE MISSOURI PACIFIC.

The Missouri Pacific railroad has just declared a semi-annual dividend of 2½ per cent—the first since 1891. This is an illustration of the fact that the last few years has wrought a revolution in the methods of handling railways as investments. Ten years ago the Missouri Pacific was earning regular dividends. The majority of the stock was in control of Jay Gould, the last of the old generation of railway "wreckers." Gould, for purposes of stock speculation, desired to stop the bull movement at that time. It will be recalled that 1891 was a year of prosperity, and as is always the case, the stock market responded to this by a strong and steady upward movement. Gould stopped the dividends; and though his speculative purposes were understood, there followed a rapid shrinkage in stock prices. The buying public became frightened, and drew out of the market, which sagged in consequence.

This is, we believe, the last instance in our railway history where such a rascally thing was done. Jay Gould has passed away, and the men who now control the destinies of our great railroad lines are not of his pattern. They value their business reputations, and understand fully that honesty and probity in business are the surest factors of success. Even George Gould is a man of the newer type, and does not follow the wrecking methods of his father. The Hills, the Morgans, the Harrimans, the Vanderbilts of to-day are men who realize that the assurance of strict integrity in the financial management of a railroad property is essential if its stock is to be deemed an investment security. Men do not put their money into a permanent investment for dividends unless they have the assurance of integrity in its management.

SENATOR BURROWS' PLAN.

Senator Burrows, of Michigan, suggests a constitutional amendment which might be able to pass muster in the Senate. It is, that it be provided, when a legislature, through deadlock or otherwise, fails to select an United States Senator, the governor of the state shall issue his proclamation for the election of a Senator by the people, to fill the vacancy.

It may be asked, why not provide that all elections of Senators shall be by the people? For the good reason that a resolution to amend the constitution must have a two-thirds vote in both houses of Congress, before it can be submitted to the state legislatures for ratification. Though such a resolution has been offered several times the required vote cannot be had in the Senate itself. The Burrows proposition might very easily pass that body, and it would remove the scandal of such cases as that of Delaware at present, which state has no Senator, because Addicks, through his creatures in the legislature, will not allow any election unless he is one of the two to be chosen.

BUMPER WHEAT CROP.

If the statistician of the New York Produce Exchange is correct in his deductions, the United States is to have a wheat crop this year which will be stupendous beyond all precedent. Taking the average and condition as given by the late government report as a basis, he figures out a total of 684,000,000 bushels.

This would be a bumper crop. The largest one previously harvested was 675 million bushels in 1898, and the next in size was 613 millions in 1891. But the actual yield can only be found after the crop is harvested. If this total proves correct, the American wheat growers will have money in plenty this fall. The European yield will not be exceptionally large, and there is every prospect of a lively demand abroad for all the wheat they will have to spare.

OUR PORTS.

The current issue of Bradstreet's calls attention to the changes which are inevitable as the country expands and the products of our industries seek new channels of export to the rest of the world. New Orleans has achieved second place on the list of American export points. This is due to her heavy trade in cotton, and the increasing volume of cereals from the newer areas of the southwest.

New York's export trade is declining, when compared with the total; that is, she does not handle as large a percentage of it as formerly. Last year 47 per cent of our exports went abroad from her wharves, as against 52 per cent in 1890. Boston 8.2 per cent last year, as against 10.5 per cent in 1896. Baltimore and Newport News show a rapid growth while Galveston and New Orleans are doing the same thing, the increase in exports being chiefly of cotton, wheat and flour.

THE OHIO KEYNOTE.

Senator Forsker's speech opening the Ohio Republican convention is a compact statement of fact, put clearly and incisively, as is all that the Senator utters. The Ohio election this fall he declares to be state in name, but national in character; and the most important one held this year in the Union.

The Ohio Republicans have two Senators and seventeen Representatives in Congress. This fall a new general assembly is to be elected, which will choose one Senator, and redistrict the state for Congressional purposes. As a result of a Democratic gerrymander, Ohio Republicans would not have more than ten or twelve Representatives in each Congress for the next decade. These facts make this year's election national in scope, and compel the discussion of national policies.

In fact, as the Senator shows, there is practically nothing in state issues upon which Democrats dare take issue. The administration of Governor Nash has been able and economical; the last general assembly did its duty; the state institutions are all wisely and economically managed; the finances of Ohio were never more wisely handled. The Democrats dare not attack along these lines. If state matters alone were to be the issue, the Republican record for the past two years deserves and would receive popular indorsement at the polls.

But the Democrats will attempt to divert the attention of voters from the national scope of the campaign to a number of Tom Johnson fads—three-cent fares on street railways, municipal ownership of "public utilities," and the single tax. Municipal ownership simply would extend the power of bossism in politics by providing a large additional number of places for political heelers; the single tax would impose the entire tax burden upon farmers and the men who possess their own homes—leaving the man whose wealth is in stocks and bonds to be free of all taxation.

These questions are mere makeshifts. The question of street car fares belongs to the city councils which grant the franchises; and neither of the other two is within the power of the general assembly of Ohio to enact. That body has not the authority. It would require a revision and radical change in the state constitution to give the legislature such power. These are false issues; the real questions are those of national bearing.

Consequently, a large portion of the Senator's speech is taken up with a discussion of national questions, which he treats in his usual incisive and brilliant manner. His effort is one that every Ohio voter should read, no matter what his political bias. It presently clearly the present phase of the struggle for and against the true advancement and prosperity of the American people—the never-ending battle between the Ormuzd of patriotism and progress and the Ahriman of stupid conservatism and asinine objection to the eternal law of progress and enlightenment.

EXPORTS TO RUSSIA.

A vast deal of nonsense is appearing in some Democratic papers concerning our trade with Russia. Secretary Gage's ruling as to Russian sugar is stigmatized as an absurd blunder, and the readers of these sheets are told that our trade with the czar's dominions is practically destroyed. It may be well to recapitulate the facts:

An United States statute provides that, where a foreign country pays a bounty, directly or indirectly, on the sugar produced therein, a countervailing duty shall be levied on such sugar when imported into this country.

Russia imposes an internal revenue tax upon all sugar produced in the empire, which is sold within it; but where the sugar is exported, it is exempt.

Secretary Gage holds that this is an indirect export bounty, and therefore imposes a duty on Russian sugar imported here. He is merely executing a law of Congress, as is his sworn duty.

No sensible man will blame Mr. Gage. He is doing his duty. If the law is wrong, go to Congress and have it repealed. That is the only plan to pursue.

As to the other charge, that our trade with Russia has been injured, let the official figures answer it: Our exports to Russia for the ten months ending April 30, 1900, were $5,674,462; for the ten months ending April 30, 1901, $7,130,870. Our export trade has increased instead of diminishing, despite the assertions of the Democratic calamity howlers.

AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS.

The official figures of our May trade show that our exports of agricultural products continue enormous in volume and good in price. This is of the nature of an assurance of continued prosperity, for so long as our farmers and planters continue to make money, the nation will flourish, as a whole.

The figures show that our cotton exports exceed those of May a year ago by 45 per cent, cattle exports by 30 per cent, provision shipments by 16 per cent, and breadstuffs exports by 10.3 per cent. With the exception of a decline in breadstuffs exports from May, 1898, of 52 per cent, the exports of the leading products mentioned are all of them larger than in any preceding month of May for at least ten years past. And the enormous breadstuffs exports of May, 1898, were due to heavy exports of wheat consequent upon the Leiter corner.

THE FULTON LAUNCHED.

The Fulton has been launched. She is practically the first of the fleet of submarine boats of the Holland type to be built by the government. She is larger and more powerful than the original Holland boat, and has a much greater radius of action. She will be given a very thorough test, to determine the actual value of submarine torpedo boats in warfare.

There is something very attractive in the idea of sub-marine navigation—of having the enemy's fleet at the mercy of invisible torpedo boats. So there is in the idea of aerial navigation. To emulate the birds of the air and the fishes of the sea has been the dream of inventors for a century or more. Much more attention has been given to ballooning and to flying machines than to submarine boats; but so far the experiments are much like those with perpetual motion machines—there is always some little difficulty which must be avoided before complete success is gained. Aerial and submarine navigation are not impossible, as is perpetual motion; but we take the liberty of doubting that they will ever become effective, either for trade or warfare.

SENATOR PLATT.

Senator Thomas H. Platt, of New York, announces that he will not be a candidate for re-election after his present term, which ends March 4, 1903. It is not strange that Mr. Platt desires to get out of political life. He is in his 69th year, and will be 71 if he lives out his senatorial term. The loss of his wife, not long ago, has unmistakeably left its impress upon him. He has been a very active business man all his life, and his political career has been strenuous. No wonder he desires rest.

In politics he has been an able man, an useful senator, and the best-abused Republican in the Empire State for the past twenty years. His first entry to the Senate was in 1881, as Conkling's colleague, and on May 16 he followed the example of his chief by resigning on Garfield's appointment of Mr. Robertson, as collector of the port of New York. He was elected again to the Senate, taking his seat in 1897. In that body he has been a most useful member, serving actively on important committees, and standing high in the esteem of his fellow-senators.

But the objection to Mr. Platt as a politician has been that he has been the "boss" of his party organization in New York, as Quay is in Pennsylvania. He has always had to fight a strong minority of his own party, and on more than one occasion the latter has won out. The last notable event of this kind was when Governor Odell defied the senator last winter, and with eminent success. But from the tone of the New York press, his retirement from the Senate will not necessarily imply a relinquishment of his political autocracy.

It is possible that in New York it is a political necessity to fight the devil with fire—to oppose Tammany Hall, the most vicious political machine in America, with a compact organization of the opposing party under a boss. Hence we have Platt on one side, Croker on the other. But the whole system of political bosses is wrong, nevertheless, and no defence of it higher than mere expediency can ever be attempted.

No boss could maintain his power for a month, however, were it not for the ingrained habit of human nature to follow a leader. The vast majority of men are controlled in some way by a boss. It may be a political boss, or a church boss, or a boss in the realm of art, or literature, of of anything else on which people have opinions. When mankind has reached that stage of development at which the individual will reason for himself, and form his own opinions, instead of taking them at second hand from some one else, the day of all bosses will have passed, and the political boss will vanish with the others.

CHINESE EXCLUSION.

The Geary law, relating to the exclusion of Chinese laborers from the United States, expires by limitation in May, 1902. Congress will undoubtedly take up the question of its re-enactment at next winter's session, and the matter will create lively interest; for the Chinese in this country are organized for the purpose of opposing the re-enactment of a law so obnoxious to themselves. This has stirred up the labor element in the United States, who look with alarm upon the possibility that the gates may be swung open, and our entire labor system be disorganized by the coming of tens and hundreds of thousands of Mongols.

We do not think there is any reason to fear that Congress will fail to re-enact the law. There is no diplomatic difficulty in the way. A treaty was executed by Secretary Gresham and the Chinese minister in 1894, which was ratified by both governments. This treaty's provision are identical with those of the Geary law, and the expiration of that law, eleven months hence, will not affect the prohibitions of the treaty, which does not expire for several years. This treaty was rendered necessary by the negotiation of a commercial treaty with China, embracing the "favored nation" clause, which pledges to all nations the same rights and privileges. This made it necessary to negotiate a special convention in which the Chinese government waived the treaty rights of its subjects in this country, so far as laborers are concerned. Congress should take up the question and settle it by passing a law permanently excluding Chinese laborers, as of a race impossible of assimilation and not fitted to take up the duties of citizenship.

HIS HEAD IS WANTED.

Su Shih Chin is a Chinese scholar and reformer. He left China to save his life, and landed in the United States. The collector of customs at San Francisco decided he had a right to land. Then Minister Wu, acting under orders from the Chinese government, asks that Su Shih be deported and sent back to China. Though Wu does not say so, it is evident the Empress Dowager wishes to get the reformer into her clutches, that she may have his head cut off.

Su Shih has been arrested, and his case will now go to the Secretary of the Treasury. It is to be hoped there are no treaty stipulations that will require his return to China. The principle that no man shall be denied the right of asylum on American soil for purely political offenses should be laid down and enforced by the United States government. The barbarian Empress Dowager and her servant, Minister Wu, should be given to understand this in very plain terms.

THE ONE-TERM IDEA.

The intensity of political feeling after Jackson's time exhibited itself in opposition to a second term for a President. The old Whig party made the one-term idea a part of its policy, while the Democrats adopted it in their nominations, as a concession to popular prejudice.

From Jackson to Lincoln, no President was re-elected—nor re-nominated. Lincoln's second term was justified by the exigency of the civil war; the people did not think it wise "to swap horses while crossing a stream." Since then, three Presidents have had second terms—Grant, Cleveland and McKinley—though Cleveland's two were separated by Harrison's incumbency. The idea that two terms are dangerous has died out, but the popular feeling against a third term is as strong as ever, and will probably remain so.

It is recalled by the Washington Post that although Dowie shows many symptoms of insanity, he never forgets to take up a collection. That is a point the probate judge should not overlook when Elijah II is brought before him.

COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

The Treasury Surplus.

As the end of the fiscal year approaches the Treasury officials are figuring upon the probable surplus, and it seems now to be expected that the excess of receipts over expenditures for the year will be over $75,000,000, and may approach the figures of last year, when there was a surplus of over $79,500,000. It would appear from these figures that the secretary of the Treasury has not been far astray in his calculations for the current fiscal year, for as long ago as last December he estimated a surplus about the same as that for last year. An estimate grounded on a new basis will be necessary for the fiscal year shortly to open, owing to the reductions made under the War Revenue law at the last session of Congress. Even with those reductions, however, there is likely still to be a substantial surplus.

Free Trade With Porto Rico.

Free trade with Porto Rico seems to be at last in sight. The State department received a telegram from Governor Allen on June 17, informing him that by a unanimous vote of the heads of departments July 4 was fixed upon as the date for calling a special session of the legislature, the main business of which will be the adoption of a resolution notifying the President of the passage of a tax law which will provide sufficient revenue for the purposes of government. This is under the Porto Rican tariff law a pre-requisite to the issue of a proclamation by the President declaring that all duties on articles passing between the United States and Porto Rico shall cease.

Philippine Civil Government.

It has been decided to inaugurate civil government in the Philippine islands on July 4. The fixing upon Independence day as the date of the change is, of course, natural from the view point of the United States, and every effort will be made to secure as large a participation of the native element as possible in the installation of the new government. Judge Taft, the president of the Philippine commission, will be the civil governor, and other members of the commission will occupy posts as heads of departments. As has already been intimated, however, the new civil government will be set up under the authority of the secretary of war, in order to avoid questions which might otherwise be raised under the recent decisions of the supreme court.

Trouble With Italy.

The precedent set in the case of Russia has been followed by the secretary of the treasury in the case of Italy, and a countervailing duty has been imposed on beet sugar imported from or the product of that country. This action has been taken, as is explained by Secretary Gage, in view of information received as to the law of Italy now in force concerning the excise on sugar. It is declared to be probable that sugars produced in that country receive indirect export bounties. Until recently, it seems, Italy has produced only sufficient sugar for home consumption, but latterly, according to the treasury officials, there has been a surplus which is now bounty fed. The news of this action by the treasury department follows close upon the announcement that, under a recent classification, plows with one wheel imported into Italy are rated as instruments for art and trade instead of agricultural machines, and the change involves a higher rate of duty.

China's Rough Usage.

The retreat of Europe from China has come none too soon. Every day seems to reveal some new story of treachery and scandalous treatment on the part of Europeans that would formerly not have been credited. Gen. Chaffee in his official report to the War department, says that the "relief column" which came to Pekin distinguished itself chiefly by relieving the farmers for miles around of everything they could find—vegetables, eggs, chickens, sheep, cattle and produce, whether being brought to the city or found on the farm. Besides this, there was an indiscriminate and unprovoked shooting of Chinamen by troops everywhere. Chinamen were shot for the fun of it, and he further reports that "it is safe to say that where one real Boxer has been killed since the capture of Pekin, 50 harmless coolies or laborers on farms, including not a few women and children, have been slain. The Boxer element is largely mixed with the mass of the population, so that by killing a whole lot, perhaps one or two Boxers might be secured."

Female Suffrage in Norway.

A bill conferring the municipal franchise upon women has passed both houses of the Norwegian parliament, and in a few weeks the women of Norway will become full-fledged voters in all local elections. The women of that country have worked hard for the franchise and are most enthusiastic over their final success. The woman's suffrage bill was not carried as a party measure. The Liberals were not entirely unanimous in their support, nor the Conservatives unanimous in their opposition. One of the strongest speeches for the bill was made by Francis Hagerup, the Conservative leader of Norway.

Russia Retaliates.

Russia has imposed a high tariff on American imports of resin and bicycles in retaliation for alleged discrimination against Russian petroleum exported to this country. In reply to the letter of Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador, announcing the increase, Secretary Gage has sent a note protesting against the action. Under the Dingley law, he had no discretion in the matter. As soon as Russia levied a duty on American petroleum and its products he was obliged to levy a duty on Russian petroleum and its products. Instead of regarding this act as one outside of the will of the American government, M. de Witte interprets it as a manifestation of ill will and acts accordingly.

Germany Increases Claim.

Germany now desires to increase her claim of indemnity against China by $40,000,000, this amount being for the expense of maintaining troops from May to July. German missionaries also report that the Boxer trouble is by no means over and that another and worse rising is expected soon.

The sunspot man's theory is receiving confirmation this year. It is believed there is a connection between intense activity on the sun's surface, such as now exists, and sudden atmospheric disturbances on the earth. The tremendous rainfall in the Alleghanies, resulting in widespread loss in the Pocahontas mining region of West Virginia is the latest of these.

The standard of admission for West Point will be raised, to date from May 1, 1902. English literature, algebra and plane geometry will then be added to the present requisites. Secretary Root is certainly right in this. Too much time has hitherto been given to elementary studies.

FOUNDING AN INDUSTRY; A LEAF FROM HISTORY

The Monthly Summary of Commerce and Finance of the United States is not a popular work. The majority of people would prefer a stirring novel, or a late magazine, to the long tables of statistics which it contains. But the April number, issued very recently, has one item that is worth attention, because of its bearing upon a burning political issue of the national campaign of 1892.

One set of tables is devoted to exports of domestic merchandise. An important division of this is the exports of iron and steel, and manufactures thereof. Run your eye down the column and find the item of tin plates, terne plates, and taggers tin. The export of tin plate for April last, and for the ten months ending with April, of each of the last three fiscal years, are all given. Just note the exports for the ten months of those three years, as copied below:

Ten months ending with April.	Pounds.	Values.
1899	152,956	$ 8,575
1900	276,300	16,058
1901	1,300,100	85,258

Note first the fact that the United States is exporting tin plate. Then note the rapid increase in the amount exported. The exports did not double in the second year given, but for the ten months of the present fiscal year they are five times as great as for the corresponding period of the previous year. A wonderful growth of this trade, surely!

If we are exporting tin plate at this rate, we certainly must be selling a vast deal at home. One would naturally form that impression; and it is true. Yet, no longer ago than twelve years this tin plate industry was not known in the United States. It is interesting to recall the political struggle over its establishment, and to trace its rapid growth.

Twelve years ago—that is, in 1889—there was not a sheet of tin plate made in this country. We bought abroad all that we needed. During that fiscal year we imported 725,779,088 pounds of tin plate, and paid $21,222,653 for it. And we had always been doing it. Think of the vast total of money paid out that foreign workmen might do work which ought to have been done by American workmen! The tariff discussion was in full swing at that time—1889. Benjamin Harrison had just been inaugurated President, and the Republican Congress had upon its hands the duty of revising the tariff, in harmony with protective principles, which the party had promised the people.

William McKinley was a member of the House of Representatives, and chairman of the ways and means committee. That committee has charge of all measures for raising revenue. It matured a revised tariff measure, which bore the name of the chairman—the famed McKinley tariff bill.

Under the old tariff, a duty of one cent per pound was imposed on all imported tin plate. This was a purely revenue duty; the consumer paid it. The McKinley bill increased this duty to 2.2 cents per pound. Then there went up a howl from the free trade camp—a wild, unreasoning howl—that this duty increased the tax the consumer had to pay, because it was absurd to think that tin plate could be made in the United States, as there were no tin mines here; therefore no new industry could be built up here. And in this cry the Democratic free traders were aided and abetted by the great importing firms, who did a very profitable business, which they did not wish disturbed.

The protectionists argued that whether there were any tin in the United States or not did not matter, because tin plate is a thin sheet of iron or steel, coated with tin; that there was no difficulty in rolling these steel sheets, and that we could import block tin for coating them from the Straits of Sunda, and elsewhere, just as Great Britain was and is doing—for her Cornish mines are largely exhausted, and do not produce nearly as much block tin as England needs; that under the protection afforded by the bill, we could and would build up a great industry, employing many thousands of workmen, and that the price of tin, instead of advancing, as the Democratic free traders asserted, would eventually lower.

Well, the McKinley bill was adopted; and as we all know, the free trade predictions were all falsified, and the Republican ones all proved true.

But the tin plate duty was most bitterly fought, and it was one of the principal questions debated in the hot Presidential campaign of 1892. Thousands or misinformed voters cast their ballots for Grover Cleveland that fall because they believed that tinware would cost five or six times as much as before under the new tariff. It is to be hoped they have all gotten over their folly by this time.

The year 1892 was the first in which American tin plate was manufactured. The following table, from the annual report of the American Iron and Steel Association, shows the production of tin and terne plates in the United States from 1892 to 1900:

Year.	Long tons.
1892	13,302
1893	50,182
1894	73,260
1895	113,669
1896	165,000
1897	256,593
1898	258,915
1899	260,855
1900	302,405

Note the extraordinary and rapid growth, and give the protective principle credit for it. Our own mills now supply to our own people with practically all the tin plate they need; and, furthermore, as shown in the beginning of this article, they are invading the foreign markets at a rapidly-increasing rate. The above table finds its counterpart in the one given below, which shows our importations of tin plate from 1890—two years before we began manufacturing—to the present time:

Year.	Tons.	Dollars
1890	329,435	23,670,158
1891	257,882	20,304,306
1892	263,473	17,102,487
1893	253,156	15,837,000
1894	215,068	12,663,161
1895	219,546	13,452,360
1896	119,171	6,140,151
1897	83,861	4,356,438
1898	68,775	3,311,658
1899	55,815	3,738,567
1900	60,318	4,617,812

There are now over 300 tin plate mills in the United States, located in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Maryland and New York. There are over fifty million dollars of capital invested, which is paying a dividend of 6 to 8 per cent. The number of employes is not at hand, but they run up into the thousands, and are well paid. Add to that the fact that tin plate is cheaper than it was when we imported every sheet we used, and you are able to judge whether protection is a sound economic principle.

S. S. KNABENSHUE.

"Boss" Shepherd, of Washington City.

The attempt of a Mexican bravo to assassinate A. R. Shepherd, now a wealthy mine owner at Bartopilas, Mexico, recalls the fact that he was the noted "Boss" Shepherd, of Washington City, who was governor of the District of Columbia during President Grant's incumbency, and who was reviled and abused from one end of the land to the other.

Mr. Shepherd was simply ahead of his time. He found Washington a sprawling, over-grown town, sitting in the mud. Its streets were like country lanes, its main thoroughfares going up and down, following the "lay of the land," ungraded and mostly unpaved. Its parks and "circles" were untidy bits of common.

Shepherd saw all this, and deemed the condition a disgrace to the capital city of a mighty nation. He determined to make it a modern city, so far as its drainage, sewerage, streets, pavements and parks were concerned. He laid out a most comprehensive system of improvements. The streets were graded, the high places cut down, the low places filled in, and then they were paved with asphalt. The sidewalks were flagged. The parks were laid out, planted and improved; statues of public men were placed in the circles. In fact, his plans comprehended the turning of an overgrown country village into a modern metropolis.

But the property owners stood aghast. To them the improvements seemed to mean only exorbitant taxes for an indefinite term of years. They held public meetings and denounced his entire plan of improvement. They adopted furious resolutions at what they called a "reckless misuse of the people's money."

Shepherd did not care one whit for their denunciations. He went right ahead. The tax rate naturally was increased, and the property owners grew still more indignant. Then they charged that Shepherd was the "boss" of a corrupt ring; that in it were the contractors who were doing the work; and that they and "Boss" Shepherd were growing rich off the sums they filched from the taxpayers.

But Shepherd refused to modify his plans one iota. He did not care for the abuse heaped upon him. He knew he was right, and that the future would vindicate him from the charges that he was a boss-boodler.

Finally the opposition grew so tremendous that Shepherd was deposed. This was in 1874. Up to that time he had spent $40,000,000 in modernizing the city, and there were bonds amounting to $27,000,000 still to pay. But his plans had been carried too near to completion for any change to be possible. The work had to be completed as he had arranged. And it was.

But the result was his own financial ruin. When he was turned out of office he returned to his old business, being a partner in a plumbing firm. He was so unpopular, however, that householders refused to give orders to the firm. Within a year he failed, for something near one million dollars. He managed to pay his creditors in full, and then left Washington, heartily execrated, going to Mexico to try his fortune in a new land. He has succeeded, and through the same energy which he displayed in the reconstruction of Washington, The Mexicans regard his business talents with wonder and admiration, and he is very popular with them. He has a beautiful home in the mountains, near Batopilas, where he and his family live in princely style.

The people of Washington long ago changed their opinion of Shepherd. The radical improvements he forced upon the city speedily proved their value. The new beauty of its streets, avenues and parks brought people there to live. Property went up in value every year. The city grew as it had never done before. The renovation of Washington cost millions, but for every million it cost, it added two or three millions to the value of property.

No more complete revolution of public opinion was ever wrought. Twenty years after he left the city, the tax-payers insistently begged him to visit the capital. He went, and Washington made high holiday. An open-air banquet and public reception were tendered him, and the speeches glorified him for the foresight with which he had carried out the improvements. The men who had denounced him bitterly at the time begged the honor of entertaining him. But for A. R. Shepherd, Washington would not to-day be one of the most beautiful cities in the world, and a fitting capital for the Great Republic.

S. S. KNABENSHUE.

A Syndicate's "Pipe Dream."

Chicago Record-Herald.

Some confusion seems to have crept into the calculations of the German syndicate which is about to colonize Brazil and annex her southern states to the Fatherland. The figures which have been given out on the Germans at present in that country can hardly be correct, and the same thing may be said of the estimate concerning the Italians. The former came to 300,000, the latter to 1,300,000. But none of this immigration has been going on any great length of time, and the official record for the year 1898 is: Italians, 35,272; Portuguese, 11,602; Spaniards, 5,945; Austrians, 669; Germans, 477; French, 247; Russians, 127; Swiss, 120.

That would indicate that the German immigration is both relatively and absolutely small, and we may dispose of the 1,600,000 German-Italian combination very easily. The total immigration into Brazil from 1871 to 1898 inclusive was 1,583,577.

That seems to settle the question and leave something to spare, but to throw a side light on the value

LAND COLUMN.

Advertisements under this head, three lines (21 words) for one dollar each insertion, from Blade subscribers only, and from none others.

Read full notice on fourth page of this paper.

FOR SALE—160 acre foothill stock ranch, 16 miles from Denver. Splendid water. Near town. Address Mrs. May Latchford, Colorado City, Colorado.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Good 160 acre ranch; fine water, large pine timber, good cattle range. Address Beatly Sparks, Durango, Colorado.

SEVERAL thousand acres good farm land for sale; mostly covered with heavy pine timber—cheap. Partly on time if desired. Geo. W. Haselton, Nicholson, Miss.

FOR SALE—Farms, bottom and ridge, 100 to 700 acres each. Also houses and building lots cheap. Address I. N. Persinger, Ewing, Ind.

SEVERAL thousand acres good farm land for sale; mostly covered with heavy pine timber—cheap. Partly on time if desired. Geo. W. Haselton.

Publishers' Column

THE BEADED PATTERN.

A New and Handsome Design in Nickel Silver Ware.

These goods are equal in style and finish to high grade silver plated ware. They are made of the finest quality of nickel silver, a composition of nickel and silver that looks and wears like silver, does not tarnish, and will wear a lifetime. These goods must be seen to be appreciated. We cannot adequately describe them in this limited space. Therefore we make you this

SPECIAL OFFER—We will send a sample teaspoon, free of charge, to anyone who desires to examine the goods before ordering, and who will agree to order the balance of the set, if the goods are satisfactory. Prices:

One-half dozen teaspoons	$0.75
One dozen teaspoons	1.25
One-half dozen dessert spoons	1.00
One dozen dessert spoons	1.75
One-half dozen table spoons	1.30
One dozen table spoons	2.25

Send for a sample. Address

"THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio."

Blade Watches by Mail.

Many years experience in supplying subscribers with watches by mail at less than retail prices, has taught us that cheap goods and odd brands are unsatisfactory. There are other good watches, but that our readers may know in advance what they are buying, we make our new list herewith submitted, entirely of Waltham and Elgins. These well known names, coupled with the endorsement of The Blade, will leave no room for doubt in the minds of those who wish to order. In this list we have endeavored to meet the views of all classes, beginning with a cheap watch for common use of boys or men, and running up to better and more reliable grades. These watches are stem set and stem wind, and all gold filled cases, are fitted with solid gold bows, hinges and thumb pieces. Write us if you desire other or special styles not listed below. We send these watches, postpaid by registered mail on receipt of price named. Address The Blade, Toledo, Ohio. Send for our descriptive circulars.

No. 9.

Waltham or Elgin open face, 7-jeweled nickel works. Case is ore silver, a composition metal of high grade. Looks and wears like silver; screw back and face, with heavy plate crystal. Price delivered by mail $5.50.

No. 11.

Case same as No. 9, fitted with Elgin or Waltham 15-jeweled movement. Price only $8.00.

No. 17.

Waltham or Elgin 20-year gold filled case, guaranteed to wear as stated, screw back. Works same as No. 9. Price, open face, by mail, $10.00; same in hunting case, $12.00.

No. 23.

Same as No. 17, except works will be 15 jewel. Price, open face, screw back, $12.00, same, hunting case, $14.00.

No. 25.

Ladies' solid gold hunting case Waltham or Elgin, 14-karat gold, 7-jewel Waltham or Elgin, stem wind and set. This same watch The Blade has sold for more than ten years, and we know them to be satisfactory. Price by mail, $20.00.

No. 27.

Ladies' hunting case, 20-year, gold filled. Works exactly same as No. 25, and case just as good for all purposes. We will send this watch postpaid for $14.00.

No. 33—For Girls.

Works same as above, in open, 20-year filled case. Just the thing for girls or ladies who desire an open face. Price by mail, $11.50.

5 Year Guaranteed Plated Chains.

No. 1—Men's small link, 11 inch	$2.00
No. 2—Men's medium size link	1.75
No. 3—Ladies' gold slide chain, 48 inches	2.25

Presidential Cook Book.

Probably the best cook book ever published in this country bears the above title. It is the most popular, has had the largest sale, and is the most practical one for general family use. The price—thousands have sold for two and three dollars each—has placed it beyond the reach of the majority of housekeepers. An edition has been issued in cheap form, with paper covers, containing the same information as the original. It is printed with large type, on good paper, and answers every purpose for use of the ordinary housewife. We have secured a few hundred copies, which we offer to Blade subscribers, postpaid by mail for 45 cents, or we will send a copy free to any person remitting us one dollar for the Weekly Blade one year, and asking for a copy of the book as a premium.

Cut Paper Patterns.

READ THE OFFER:

These patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. In ordering, address "Pattern Department, Blade, Toledo, Ohio," enclose 10 cents silver for each pattern wanted (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds). State both title and number of pattern.

Full description and directions as to the number of yards and material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by.

Complete Pattern Catalogue

In order to accommodate those who desire to obtain patterns that have already been published in The Blade, we have issued a catalogue, giving brief description and illustration of all the best patterns we have published up to March 1, 1901. We will send this catalogue to any one on receipt of 6 cents in stamps.

THE BLADE.

2088—Margerita Cloak.

Sizes for 1, 2 and 4 years. Both little boys and girls will wear pique coats and this summer. The Margerita design comes in sizes for children of 1, 2 and 4 years. It is the newest style, with a

loose sacque front with yoke back on which the lower part is plaited. There are two circular capes and a collar, the yoke being entirely hidden. The full sleeves have a turn-up cuff. Neither the coat nor the capes are lined, as the garment is mean to be lightweight and suited to frequent laundering. Pique, duck and butchers' linen are used for these summer coats, and pale pink, blue and yellow are fashionable, as well as white. The all red coat is picturesque but warm-looking for midsummer.

2080—Queechy Frock.

Sizes for 8, 10 and 12 years. A lovely new design for a little yoke blouse is given in the Queechy frock for girls of eight, ten and twelve. A double-breasted blouse of yellow striped dimity is cut square-necked, showing a tucked yoke of plain white dimity, finished on either side

by shoulder bretelles of dimity edged with narrow lace. The blouse is given with a fitted lining, which is always a matter of personal decision for wash goods. A circular skirt, with a pretty flare at the knees, fastens to the blouse and opens at the left front.

2082—Chilton Shirt Waist.

Sizes for 6, 8 and 10 years. A shirt waist with some fullness in it is pretty sure to prove most becoming to slender growing girls. The box-plaited effects are again very fashionable, and they are trim and stylish for children. The Chilton waist for little girls of six, eight and ten is one of the newest and prettiest of this season's designs. There are three inch-and-a-half plaits in both front and back, which are drawn together at the waist-line. The fashionable bishop sleeves are finished with bands ending in points instead of the conventional cuff. A belt to match the waist is worn. Dimity with pink circles is the material used. This would be an excellent model for linen, pongee, chambray and gingham.

2062—Claire Shirt Waist.

Sizes for 12, 14 and 16 years. One of the most practical shirt waist designs this year for girls of twelve, fourteen and sixteen is the "Claire." The plain back is modeled with a straight yoke, a most

practical plan, and the full fronts are tucked down from the neck about four inches, and let to blouse a trifle at the belt. Full bishop sleeves are given, ending in the fashionable straight band. This design will be used for flannel, silk, and all the weaves of cotton and linen.

2046 Viola Waist.

Sizes for 34, 36 and 38 bust. The noticeable feature of the Viola waist is the wide crush girdle, a fashionable reaction from the tiny narrow belts of the past season. The waist is plain in the back, with the fronts a trifle full, and opening over a blouse vest. The crush girdle which extends across the back is cut on the bias so that it may be drawn in snug at the waist line. It is not lined. The materials used are pearl-gray mohair satin, cream mulle for vest, twice-colored lace collar and a girdle of rose-red velvet. The lower sleeve puffs are of the mulle with flaring turn-up cuffs of white satin, banded with red velvet ribbon.

2053—Coleman Shirt Waist.

Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. So many of the latest shirt waists show a return to the pointed yoke in the back. The Coleman is box-plaited front and back, and has the shoulder yoke, which means so much in the matter of wear. The waist has the effect of being fastened by a series of tabs that extend down the front, but in reality closes fly-

front fashion under the center box-plait. Plain bishop sleeves ending in turn-up cuffs are given.

DO NOT FAIL to give the Number of pattern and Measurements. It will save trouble and delay.

2047—Charteris Waist.

Sizes for 34, 36 and 38 bust measure and 16 years. One of the novelties of this season's fancy waists is the dressy Parisian effect, with a really very simple construction. The Charteris waist, which is designed for girls of sixteen as well as for women, is made of accordion-plaited silk

over blue chiffon, with horizontal straps and a square-necked trimming of coarse China lace. The plaited chiffon is drawn loosely over a fitted lining of blue silk. The back may be plain or plaited. Very Frenchy little elbow sleeves have the upper half of close-fitting lace, or black Liberty silk and cream lace, with velvet trimming in some pastel tint. In white it would make a lovely model for the waist of a graduating gown. It can easily be put together without a lining.

2087—Daffodil Frock.

Sizes for 1, 2 and 4 years. It is a quaint old-fashioned idea, that of making very little folks' frocks low-necked and short-sleeved, and it is a full quarter of a century since it has been much in vogue. This season there promises to be a perfect craze in low-necked waists for women, young girls and children. The Daffodil frock shows how this new mode will be developed for little girls of one, two and four years. The material is Spanish lawn. A yoke of the goods tucked is pointed in front and straight across the back. The lower part is frilled on the yoke and may

be hemstitched and tucked, or made with a deep hand-sewed hem, for letting-down purposes. The yoke is cut high in the pattern, with perforation to be used if the low-necked effect is desired. A frill of embroidery four inches deep serves as a sleeve. And tiny rosettes of rose velvet ribbon trim the yoke. Dimity, nainsook, mercerized chambray and gingham are all pretty made up in this picturesque fashion.

Do Your Own Cutting.

The Blade's Home Dressmaker is the most complete and comprehensive system for cutting ladies' and children's garments that has ever yet been offered by any one. The Blade Home Dressmaker makes it easy for every woman to do her own cutting. Heretofore no reliable and satisfactory cutting system has ever been sold for less than $5.00. Our price is only 50c.

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

Address with remittance in current funds

THE BLADE, TOLEDO, O.

BIG LEAD DEALS.

St. Louis, June 24.—The Lead and Zinc News in its issue to-day says:

Four deals in the lead country, three in Southeast Missouri and the fourth in the Joplin-Galena district in Southwest Missouri, have been closed the past week which means the influx of the enormous amount of $16,000,000 of Eastern capital, mostly from New York, into the leading industries of the state. The three deals in Southeast Missouri are the most important intrinsically as well as from the standpoint of general business, and especially with relation to future developments. These three mean the investment of actual capital in the development of the lands purchased. While all three deals are nominally by different parties whose agents will not publish names, it develops here that they are all really in the same Eastern interest, and will ultimately come under a single ownership, which, controlling a new white lead process, is preparing to fight the old lead trust. The Joplin blanket mortgage is for $8,000,000, and is understood to have been filed to enable the issue of bonds with which to secure cash to take up the options expiring July 1.

VIRGINIA'S CONVENTION.

Richmond, Va., June 21.—A resolution on the suffrage question with reference to the proposed new constitution, which was offered in the convention yesterday, follows:

"This convention ought to inaugurate, through the proper channels, the proper steps to the repeal or amendment of the 15th amendment, so that each state may control its suffrage, as its best interests demand."

Another resolution for a memorial to congress and people of the United States, on behalf of the repeal of the 15th amendment was also presented and referred.

PINGREE DEAD.

Michigan's Ex-Governor Passed Away in a Foreign Land.

London, June 19.—Ex-Governor H. S. Pingree, of Michigan, died here last night at 11:35.

His son was the only one present at the time. The attending doctor left Mr. Pingree's bedside at about 11:15, promising to return shortly. H. S. Pingree, jr., who had been watching at his father's side for four days and who has not removed his clothes during that time, noticed a sudden change in his father's condition. He had hardly reached the patient's bedside when his father died peacefully, without warning and without speaking one word.

Young Mr. Pingree has wired his mother and his uncle in the United States not to come to London.

The body of the late Mr. Pingree will be embalmed and taken to his home.

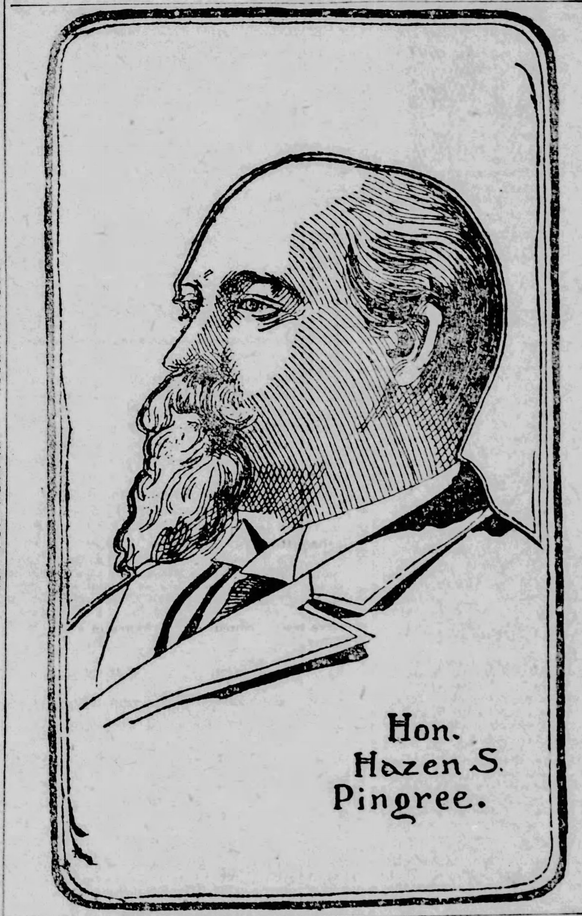
The diagnosis made by London specialists of the cancerous affection of the intestines, from which Mr. Pingree suffered, left practically no hope for the patient's recovery.

Towards the end of his illness Mr. Pingree suffered great pain and weakened rapidly. He was unable to retain nourishment. His mind, however, remained fairly clear. During the whole of Tuesday he was practically kept alive by injections of strychnine and drugs administered to lessen his pain.

Mr. Pingree's Career.

Detroit, June 19.—Hazen Senter Pingree was born at Denmark, Maine, in 1840. In 1862 he enlisted in the First Massachusetts heavy artillery and served until the end of the war when he located in Detroit, embarking in the manufacturing of shoes.

In 1889 the Republican party nominated ex-Governor Pingree for mayor of Detroit and he was elected by over 2,000 majority. He was re-elected in 1891-93-95, by increased majorities each time. In 1896 Mr. Pingree was elected as governor of Michigan by 85,000 plurality, running ahead of the national ticket by 28,000 votes. He was re-



Hon. Hazen S. Pingree.

elected governor in 1898 by about 100,000 plurality and served out his term, which expired in 1900. Last March he started on the trip to South Africa which resulted in his death in London.

Ex Governor Pingree, while he was mayor accomplished many municipal reforms, among others forcing the gas company to lower their rates 50c per thousand; establishing the public lighting plant; organizing the Detroit railway on a three-cent fare basis; lowering telephone rates and breaking up a number of sewer and paving rings that were thriving when he came into office. His potato patch scheme for the relief of the poor of the city was extensively copied and brought him much fame. While governor, Mr. Pingree devoted his energies toward securing the passage of a law taxing railroads and other corporate property on an ad valorem basis instead of specific sum on their earnings. His efforts resulted in the passage of a law along these lines by the last legislature.

Mr. Pingree is survived by a widow and two children, a son and a daughter.

London, June 22.—The body of Hazen S. Pingree, former governor of Michigan, who died here June 18, was taken to Southampton to-day and will be conveyed to the United States on the Red Star line steamer Zeeland sailing at noon to-morrow.

There are some things in this world that a man should see and a woman should not, and the book issued by The Von Mohl Co., Cincinnati, O., is one of those things. It is not intended for small boys, but if any of our elder readers will send for a copy, they will receive it by return mail absolutely free of cost.

Address THE VON MOHL CO., Box B, Cincinnati, O.

COTTON SEED TRUST.

Philadelphia, June 22.—The North American to-day publishes a story to the effect that a syndicate of capitalists is planning a combine with $100,000,000 capital to control the entire production and sale within the United States of the various products and by-products of cottonseed. There are 400 cotton oil plants in the United States, of which the American Cotton Oil Company, with a capital of $30,000,000, owns 43, and the Southern Cotton Oil Company, with head offices in this city, owns 10. The others are operated largely by cotton planters. The North American says the syndicate is now negotiating to purchase the stock of the Southern Cotton Oil Company. The negotiations are being conducted for the Southern Company, by Henry C. Butcher, president of the company. To place him in position to act, the article says, the holders of about three-quarters of the $2,000,000 stock have given Mr. Butcher options to sell their holdings at a figure close to the present market quotation.

John Schwartz, stricken with illness, locked up by police in Chicago who thought he was drunk. Error may cost his life.

REICHMAN'S REPORT.

Washington, June 20.—The division of military information of the War department is preparing for publication reports of different officers who have recently had an opportunity to observe military events and campaigns. One of these is Capt. Carl Reichman, Seventeenth infantry, who went from the Philippines to South Africa and for several months observed the operations of the Boer army.

On his way to the Transvaal, he stopped at Madagascar, and says that the French were doubling the garrison of that island, "perhaps in view of the possible complications with England."

When he arrived in the Transvaal he met President Kruger who asked him if he had come "to see the fight of one against five."

Capt. Reichman says that the ages of the Boer soldiers range from 18 to 50, that the Transvaal army numbered 25,411, and that the Orange Free State had 14,834. Capt. Reichman says that the Boer burgher is not a soldier; he has not trained as a soldier, and his fighting methods are the outcome of his environment and personal character.

The Boers are a reserved and dignified people, and make few comments, even when they heard of the destruction of their homes and property by the British. In the seven months he was with them he became favorably impressed with the Boer people as a whole. As to the breaches of civilized war of which they are charged, he says it is due to ignorance or accident. They are democratic in their character and institutions. Much of this portion of Captain Reichman's report is represented by asterisks showing that there have been eliminations in order that no offense may be given to those he criticises.

Upon the whole he found that very good discipline was maintained in the Boer army and that the soldiers were equipped with good arms and plenty of ammunition. Bayonets were not used. Captain Reichman says that volunteers played a considerable part in the South African war.

Among the foreign organizations in the Boer army was an Italian company of 75 under Captain Ricardi, who had been with Aguinaldo in the Philippines. He says there also was a body of Irish-Americans from Chicago, who went as a hospital corps, but dropped their insignia and took up rifles as soon as they were within the Boer lines. There was a small company of American scouts under Captain Hassel. These had dwindled to a few men at the time of the capture of Pretoria. The foreigners included nearly all nationalities. The Kaffirs cut considerable figure in the army, and were subject to military duty for the Transvaal republic.

THE STEEL TRUST.

Pittsburg, June 22.—The Post says to-day:

"The recent decision of the officials of the United States Steel Corporation to consolidate the National Steel company with the Carnegie company and thus do away with the National company altogether, is said to be the first of a series of moves of this nature that will be made in the near future by the steel trust. The fate of the American Steel Hoop company is now looked upon as practically doomed.

"The hoop combine at present is said to be the weakest portion of the United States Steel Corporation. Owing to the principal plants of this company being located near Pittsburg the steel men believe that it would be but natural for the greater combine officials to attach the concern, as a whole, to the Carnegie company, and have its management directed from the general offices in the Carnegie building.

"There is said to be another equally important move under way which will result in the merging of the interests of the American Tin Plate company and the American Sheet Steel company into a single-headed subsidiary corporation. This plan is believed to be one of the most practical of all, owing to the similarity of the product of the two companies and the possibility of a general and economical direction of the business by a single set of officers.

The central offices of the two sheet companies is to be in Pittsburg.

FOUND GUILTY.

New York, June 22.—The jury before which Thomas G. Barker, of Arlington, N. J., was tried for shooting with intent to kill the Rev. John Keller, of the same town, took one ballot yesterday afternoon and returned with a verdict of guilty. Under the charge of the court they could do little else. The jurors were told that they must set aside all else and decide only if Baker, with intent, fired at Keller. That was the law and they must obey it. Notice of appeal was given by Barker's counsel.

Barker last night found himself once more an inmate of the county jail. He must remain there until $10,000 bail is ..... Before him stands a possible seven years' imprisonment and a fine of as much as $2,000.

Miss Allen, a Chicago artist, nearly starved to death while lost in the mountains near San Bernardino, Cal. Rescued by searchers.

ADELBERT HAY DEAD

Sorrow Over the Death of His Son Prostrates the Secretary—Sympathy for Family Is General.

New Haven, Conn., June 24.—After passing a fairly restful night Secretary Hay, who, arriving late yesterday afternoon at the residence of Seth H. Moseley where the body of his son lay, was stricken with physical collapse, was very much improved this morning. At 9 o'clock he received a call from Dr. Gilbert, his physician. The doctor found Colonel Hay so much better that he permitted him to sit up, and, while directing

ADELBERT S. HAY.

that he remain quietly in his room for the day, expressed the belief that he will be able to leave the city this evening, if necessary.

Immediately after the departure of the physician, Secretary Hay arose and had breakfast in his room.

It was stated at the house this morning that no definite plans for the funeral will be fixed upon until the arrival of Mrs. Hay and her daughter, who are expected this afternoon from Newbury, N. H., their summer home. Meanwhile, however, arrangements are being made tentatively for departure with the body late in the day.

The Accident.

New Haven, Conn., June 24.—Adelbert Stone Hay, former consul of the United States at Pretoria, South Africa, and eldest son of Secretary of State John Hay fell from a window in the third story of the New Haven House in this city, shortly before 2:30 o'clock, Sunday morning, and was instantly killed.

The dead man was a graduate of Yale of the class of '98, and his death occurred on the eve of the university commencement, which brought him here Saturday, and in which, by virtue of his class office, the young man would have been one of the leaders.

The terrible tragedy has cast a gloom over the whole city, and will undoubtedly be felt throughout the day which heretofore has been so brilliant and full of happiness for Yale and her sons.

The full details of the terrible accident will never be known. Mr. Hay had rooms at the New Haven house for commencement week. It is generally supposed, however, that, after going to his room, he went to the window for air, and, sitting on the sill, he dozed off and, overbalancing, fell to the pavement below, a fall of fully 60 feet. The fall resulted in instant death, and within fifteen minutes the body had been identified as that of young Hay. How it all happened is a matter of speculation on the part of the throng of curious spectators who gathered, and a subject of mournful inquiry for the classmates and friends of the young man. Half a dozen physicians, who were hastily summoned, were unable to do anything, and the body awaited disposition at the order of the coroner's deputy, Medical Examiner Bartlett. That official pronounced it a case of accidental death, and reported to his superior coroner. The body was removed as soon as possible to the rooms of near-by undertaker, where it awaited instructions from the family.

There was a solitary spectator to the terrible tragedy, a laborer on the city streets. At the hour mentioned, the workman saw the form of a man falling through space. An instant later, there was a sickening thud, and the body lay directly in front of the main hotel entrance. The horrified laborer rushed to the spot, and his shouts brought others. The usual crowd gathered. In it were several belated Yale graduates. They bent over the body. One of them, Julian Mason, a son of the late Edward G. Mason, of Chicago, and a classmate of young Hay, drew back and, horror-stricken, cried: "My God, it's Del Hay!"

The body was clad in night-dress. On the window sill of the room occupied by young Hay was found a partly-consumed cigarette. On the floor, near the window was a ring worn by the victim. His clothing had been neatly arranged, and the bedclothes were thrown back. The bed, however, had not been occupied. Here the mystery becomes intangible. The popular theory seems to have it that the young man, having prepared for bed, thought to indulge in a "good night smoke;" that he chose the cool of the window, possibly dozed, lost his balance and fell from the window. The presence of the stub on the floor, however, gave rise to the fancy that possibly while toying with the ring, it dropped, and that in an effort to recover it, the fall resulted. However it happened, the known facts seem to make it conclusive that it was all a frightful accident.

Possible Explanation.

Washington, June 24.—While his death is a severe shock to his friends here, those who knew young Mr. Hay intimately from his college days were quite able to comprehend the circumstances of the fatal accident. It is said to have been not at all unusual for him to stand an hour or so at his bed room window at night, smoking while engaged in meditation. In fact this is said to have been almost a habit with him, and this, in connection with the further fact that he had suffered at more or less frequent intervals from attacks of vertigo, makes the manner of his taking off easy for his intimate friends to understand.

Adelbert S. Hay was the eldest son of the secretary of state, and was born while the latter was living in Cleveland, O., about 25 years ago. His second name is Stone, which he bears in memory of the late Amasa Stone, his maternal grandsire. He was educated in the private schools of Cleveland, and prepared at St. Paul's Academy in Concord, N. H., for Yale. At the university he was a popular scholar, for though outwardly reserved in manner he was capable of warm and steadfast friendship, and was of charming manners. At Yale, Adelbert gave much time to athletics, and splendidly developed his naturally robust frame so that he stood at 21 full six feet high, with chest and limbs of corresponding proportions. The stalwart figure of young Hay, with the look of reserve power in his face, undoubtedly went far towards securing for him the respect and consideration which is not always exhibited to one of his years. With this physique went a degree of personal bravery that though never recklessly or boastingly evinced, was still manifested on more than one occasion. An instance of this was shown at Gibraltar. Young Hay was on his way out to the Philippines, a civilian passenger on an army transport carrying a volunteer regiment to Manila. At Gibraltar the men had shore leave, and when the hour for sailing arrived half of the volunteers were not aboard. The company officers rounded up those in Gibraltar proper, but they could not go in uniform in case of the roisterers, who had found a welcome hiding place among the Spanish drinking house keepers across the border. Adelbert Hay volunteered to act as provost marshal, and he soon emptied the dives and dragged out the skulkers and drove them down to their ship.

Telegrams of condolence from President McKinley, members of his cabinet, and many others reached Secretary Hay at the Moseley residence to-day.

The class of '98 of Yale university, of which Adelbert S. Hay was a member, took action to-day by passing a resolution deploring his untimely death and expressing "appreciation of his noble character and admirable qualities." Two hundred members of the class who are here to attend their splendid reunion—the largest class reunion known in Yale's history—were present at the meeting, Frank E. Simmons of St. Louis, presiding.

A committee consisting of Robert Reynolds Hitt, son of Congressman Hitt, of Illinois; Payne Whitney, son of Ex-Secretary of the Navy William C. Whitney, of New York; James S. Wadsworth, son of Congressman Wadsworth, of Genesee, N. Y.; Robert Garrison, of New York, and James Sturgis Weather Mason, of Chicago, will represent the class at the funeral. Mr. Hitt was a room-mate of Adelbert Hay in college.

Deep Sympathy Felt.

Washington, June 24.—The deepest sympathy for the secretary of state and his family in their affliction, is expressed at the White House. The President had a high estimate of Adelbert Hay's talent and capacity and desired him to accept the position of assistant secretary, to which he was about to appoint him. Young Mr. Hay, after deciding to accept this position close to the President, had already begun to examine into the duties which would be required of him. He had a conference with Secretary Cortelyou at which much had been explained to him and late last week Mr. Cortelyou had written about some other features of his work which he had omitted to mention at their interview.

Postmaster General Smith, who had an engagement to deliver an address at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., to-morrow afternoon, decided this morning to keep the engagement as it will not interefere with his attendance upon the funeral exercises which, it is not believed, will be held before Wednesday if they occur here, and Thursday if they occur at Cleveland, where it is thought the interment will be made.

London Regrets.

London, June 24.—The afternoon newspapers voice the sincere regret universally expressed here on the death of Adelbert S. Hay, the former United States consul at Pretoria, New Haven and Thursday. All the papers refer with emphasis to the debt of Great Britain owed the late Mr. Hay for his many kindly offices.

FAMILY FOOD.

Crisp, Toothsome and Requires No Cooking.

A little boy down in N. C. asked his mother to write an account of how Grape-Nuts had helped their family.

She says Grape-Nuts was first brought to her attention on a visit to Charlotte, where she visited the Mayor of that city who was using the Food by the advice of his physician. She says, "They derive so much good from it that they never pass a day without using it. While I was there I used the Food regularly. I gained about 15 pounds and felt so well that when I returned home I began using Grape-Nuts in the family regularly.

"My little 18 months old baby shortly after being weaned was very ill with dyspepsia and teething. She was sick nine weeks and we tried everything. She became so emaciated that it was painful to handle her and we thought we were going to lose her. One day a happy thought urged me to try Grape-Nuts soaked in a little warm milk.

Well, it worked like a charm, and she began taking it regularly and improvement set in at once. She is now getting well and round and fat as fast as possible and on Grape-Nuts.

Some time ago a number of the family were stricken with La Grippe at the same time, and during the worst stages we could not relish anything in the shape of food but Grape-Nuts and oranges; everything else nauseated us.

We all appreciate what your famous food has done for our family."

PEOPLE'S CHURCHES

One Million Dollars to Establish Them Placed on Deposit.

Chicago, June 22.—The Record-Herald says:

On the Rockefeller and Carnegie plan of endowing colleges and libraries, a western benefactor whose name for the present is withheld, has placed in escrow in a Denver bank $1,000,000 in securities for the purpose of establishing people's churches throughout the country, following the lines laid down by Dr. H. W. Thomas, of this city.

The administration of this fund has been confided to Dr. Thomas and men active in promoting the liberal church movement. The legal formalities incident to the assumption of trust were completed yesterday and the organization of the Peoples' Church of America was made by the election of a board of directors as follows:

President—Dr. H. W. Thomas.

Vice President and Treasurer—Professor John F. L. Eberhart.

Secretary—Percival Hunter.

Director—John P. Altgeld, George W. Bowman, W. W. Ormsbee, Jenkin Lloyd Jones.

The anonymous benefactor is said formerly to have been a resident of Chicago and a devoted parishioner of Dr. Thomas. Of late years he has resided in the west. He is said to have accumulated a vast fortune.

Over the signature of Secretary Hunter the following statement was given out:

"Work will commence actively in September in establishing peoples churches throughout the country, a benefactor having made this possible by depositing with the Miners' Aid and Trust company of Denver, securities amounting to $1,000,000 to be drawn by the People's church for the purpose. The plan is to double the amount of money any community may raise toward establishing a Peoples' church."

TWO SUPREME COURTS.

Lincoln, Neb., June 20.—The supreme court of Nebraska put itself in direct opposition to a ruling of the United States court. The case in point is which the state seeks to collect penalties from the Rock Island Railroad Company for alleged violation of the Nebraska maximum freight rate. The federal court some time ago enjoined the attorney-general from proceeding further. Attorney-General Prout yesterday moved to dismiss the case, and the state supreme court denied the motion. The penalties against the Rock Island and other roads aggregate more than a million dollars.

THE BLADE'S NEW OFFER

New Combination in Dinner Sets.

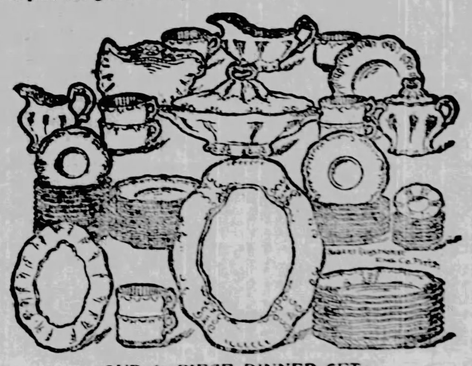
American Semi-Porcelain Ware—Handsome, Durable, Latest Designs in Shapes—Plain White and Decorated.

Every dish useful and practical. Combinations that meet the needs of every housekeeper—every family, small, medium or large, and at wholesale prices.

We offer both plain white and decorated.

Plain white china is very handsome, suitable for any table, any occasion.

Nos. 1, 2 and 3 have beautiful designs of vines and blossoms, in delicate shades of pink and green, with gold trimmings.



OUR 62-PIECE DINNER SET:

DESCRIPTION.

No. 1—56-piece Dinner Set—6 dinner plates, 6 pie plates, 6 cups, 6 saucers, 6 butter chips, 6 fruits, 1 covered vegetable (2 pieces), 1 gravy boat, 1 meat platter, 1 vegetable dish, 1 pickle, 1 sugar bowl (2 pieces), 1 cream jug.

Price, with Weekly Blade, one year:
Plain White $3.25
Decorated 4.25

No. 2—56-piece Dinner Set—6 dinner plates, 12 fruits, 8 pie plates, 8 butter chips, 8 cups, 8 saucers, 1 covered dish (2 pieces), 1 meat platter, 1 sauce boat, 1 vegetable dish, 1 pickle, 1 cream, 1 butter plate, 1 sugar bowl (2 pieces).

Price, with Weekly Blade, one year:
Plain White $3.99
Decorated 5.00

No. 3—100-piece Dinner Set—12 5-inch plates, 12 6-inch plates, 12 7-inch plates, 12 4½-inch fruits, 12 2¼-inch individual butters, 12 cups, 12 saucers, 1 covered butter (3 pieces), 1 8-inch dish, 1 12-inch dish, 2 covered dishes (4 pieces), 1 7-inch baker, 1 sauce boat, 1 pickle, 1 sugar bowl (2 pieces), 1 cream, 1 bowl.

Price, with Weekly Blade one year:
Plain White $4.50
Decorated 1.50

No. 4—English 112 piece dinner set—12 7-inch plates, 12 6-inch plates, 12 5-inch plates, 12 pie plates, 12 fruits, 12 individual butters, 12 cups, 12 saucers, 1 10-inch dish, 1 12-inch dish, 1 8-inch baker, 1 sugar, 1 butter dish, 1 pickle, 1 sauce boat, 1 slop bowl, 2 covered dishes, 1 cream, 1 bowl.

Price, with Weekly Blade one year, $8.25.

Notice this set is imported English stone china. The decorations are under the glazing, and the ware is perfectly guaranteed not to craze or crackle.

This set is made in three styles of decorations, viz: Peacock blue, sage green and claret brown. Be careful to state which color is desired.

This set cannot be purchased for less than $12. Our price only $8.25.

How to Get a Blade Dinner Set Free:

To those desiring to devote a few hours' work getting subscribers for the Weekly Blade, we make the following very liberal offer:

For a club of 10 yearly subscriptions at 50c each, we will give the sender of the club No. 1 plain white dinner set absolutely free.

For a club of 15, No. 1 Decorated.
For a club of 18, No. 2 Plain White.
For a club of 19, No. 2 Decorated.
For a club of 22, No. 3 Plain White.
For a club of 25, No. 3 Decorated.
For a club of 28, No. 4 English.

A few hours' work among your friends will soon enable you to get one of these fine Dinner Sets free.

General Directions and Information.

Order by number, and specify white or decorated, as the case may be. The goods are carefully packed in a strong barrel, and shipped directly from the importer to the purchaser upon our order. We shall order every package shipped by freight unless otherwise instructed. The receiver pays transportation. From 25 cents to $1, according to distance, will cover freight east of the Missouri river, while it may cost as much as $2 to pay freight to points beyond the Rockies. We do not advise shipping by express. Always remit by postoffice money order. If you must send currency, have your letter registered. Address,

THE BLADE
Toledo, Ohio.

THE HOUSEHOLD

EDITED BY EMILY S. BOUTON

TRUE LOVE SHALL TRUST, AND SELFISH LOVE MUST DIE,
FOR TRUST IS PEACE, AND SELF IS FULL OF PAIN.

THE YOUNGFOLKS

....THE SILENT GARDEN....

I know a garden folded in
By close clipt yew and lichened wall
That holds the sunshine all day long
Where winds move gently, if at all.

There, like saved souls in Paradise,
Whose peace is made, whose rest is won,
The white-stoled lilies offer up
Their golden hearts before the sun.

There the carnations are ablaze,
And, where the dark yews sigh and stir
As in a cloister set apart,
The wholesome hearted lavender.

Across the silent, sunny space
Down the straight paths, along the grass,
Among the bending lily stalks,
Light treading shadows softly pass.

This is that garden ever still,
Beneath a changeless smile of sky,
Where, 'mid the scent of lavender,
Walk Memory and I.

—Arthur Ketchum.

Signs of Promise.

Emily S. Bouton.

I read with great pleasure recently an article in the current North American Review, entitled The Outlook for Christianity. It was from the pen of the Rev. Washington Gladden, whose high ideals combined with his broad and liberal views, always entitle his words to consideration.

While believing that in the Christian religion lies the hope of the world, he does not see in the disappearance of the elaborate creeds of former times any evidence of the decay of its power. Rather through its simplification and the growth of the understanding in its leaders that its very essence lies in obedience to the law of love, is it gaining in real force. Men, he says, have always been calling God, Father, but they have made his sovereignty the dominant fact, and, therefore, lost sight of the truth that universal fatherhood compels universal brotherhood.

"If all men are, indeed, brothers and owe to one another, in every relation, brotherly kindness, if there is but one law of human association—Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself;" if every man's business in the world is to give as much as he can, rather than to get as much as he can, then the drift of human society must be in wrong directions, and there is need of a reformation which shall start from the centers of life and thought. * * * * What we need to learn is the truth that the law of love governs the factory, as well as the hospital; that the statesman and the economist must reckon with it, no less than the preacher and philanthropist."

This is a new doctrine, but Mr. Gladden has faith to believe that it will grow into the hearts of men and displace the rule of Mammon. The conviction is deepening that the latter can never bring order and peace and these are what humanity, through all and under all, longs for.

This optimistic view of a Christian minister must make glad many of those who have looked sadly upon what they believe is a loss of devotion to the Master's teachings, a loss of faith in their uplifting power. While Mr. Gladden acknowledges that the Church has lost influence in some directions, he enumerates gains in others, which are, in their finality, compensation. He sees that crystalized creeds and doctrines must wholly disappear, banished by the light and radiance of a Unity of aims and purposes, the very foundation of which is Love.

Utterances like these, symbolical as they are of the growth of the broader thought, are made still more impressive by the holding of such meetings as The Congress of Religion, in Buffalo the last of June. There will gather some of the leaders in the movement to simplify and unify religion. They are to consider various problems, some of which have been hitherto thought to be outside of the church, problems that bear upon the social and industrial life of the people, and into which, it is believed, the more spiritual thought should enter and find a home.

The closing sessions are to be in charge of the Free Religious Association of America. The subject of discussion is The Outlook for Religious Freedom in the Present World Crisis, and among the speakers are representatives of other of the world religions as well as of the Christian. It is the shining of the new day, in which Truth has no limits, but is recognized wherever it may be found. The Christian religion has nothing to fear in such freedom. Its only enemy is within itself, and its name is Intolerance.

It is this spirit that looks upon all the spiritual movements of the day outside of the Church as dangerous, which animates those who condemn the larger freedom belonging to woman's life and its expression in her various clubs and organizations, as an influence tending to break up the homes. Upon the contrary there never was a time when women were doing so much to preserve the integrity of home life. There was never a time when they gave such careful consideration to the education of children, when they directed so much thought and work and money to helping the mothers whose opportunities are limited to a better understanding of their possibilities and their real duties.

Beside progress in this way, women are taking hold of social and industrial questions with a strong purpose in view of contributing to their betterment. I was reading the other day, with great interest, of what the Woman's Club of Denver has accomplished for the city's poor. Its members undertook to put in operation what they term, appropriately, Pingree Gardens. They obtained fifty acres of land from a philanthropic land owner. The county commissioners had the ground plowed and supplied the services of a trained superintendent for the instruction of those ignorant of agricultural methods. Then the matter was placed in the hands of the Club, which, it may be said in passing, is an association of a thousand members, and has done much practical work in different directions.

What has been the result? Beginning in 1894, the average number of families supplied with gardens each year since that time is 66, representing various nationalities. Every gardener has realized from $5 to $150 in cash annually besides supplying his own table with vegetables for summer use and also for winter. A habit of thrift has been encouraged, a desire for self-help, which prevents pauperism. In fact the change for the better among them has been plainly noticeable, while the tax payers of Denver have been saved no inconsiderable expense by the plan which has now passed beyond the experimental stage.

It might be well to note that the Club received some help from the public which might not have been given so readily had its members not represented a thousand votes.

These movements are all encouraging signs for the future. With many others which I can not stop to mention, they betoken growth; an uplift to better things; a leaving of old and worn-out conditions. If the pessimist would turn his eyes from the evil which he sees so plainly, to the good which he fails to discover, he might be happier.

The future demands more and more work of women. It demands increasing intelligence, a continuous study of the problems of life, a union of effort to bring their wise solution. There is absolutely nothing in which rightfully they have no interest, for directly or indirectly, all questions concern the homes, and the children in whose hands will rest the later right or wrong doing of the nation.

OLD TUNES.

Old tunes, old tunes! How memory croons
Their rhythm through my soul to-night!
Of joy replete or pathos sweet,
In scenes that charm my raptured sight!

A farm once loved, by fancy moved,
Enthralls me as in days agone,
And bright eyes beam with love's first dream—
Lips warm unto mine own.

Hand clasps hand in friendship's bond
O'er vows once broken, now restored,
And laughter low, with music's flow,
Vibrate with one accord.

Oh, tender past; weird, mystic past!
Fain would I dream thy pleasures o'er,
And tunes, old tunes that memory croons,
Thrill through my soul forevermore.

—Richard Pelham in Washington Post.

The Cozy Corner.

"Mrs. Carrie K. Thompson," Oklahoma, thus expresses her sympathy (?) with a man who is "grieving:" Dear Cozy Corner Friends—I have just finished reading an article written by a man whose "heart is grieved" at what he calls the "decadence" of woman. After doing my best to find the true inwardness of his wail, I have decided that on some occasion his dinner has not been to his taste, and straightway he assumes that women in general are neglecting their duties by attending to other things than cooking.

He says: "While a few women still make it their rework to prepare food in an attractive and tasteful manner, these are usually teachers in cooking schools, who practice the lessons they teach upon their families, but the majority of women are so carried away by what they please to call the higher education, that instead of properly providing for their husbands and children, they leave them to the mercy of ignorant, untrained, foreign cooks.",

At first I wondered in what benighted region this man could have his "neglected" home, but upon considering the matter I think that does not matter, as there are in all localities many women who are miserable cooks. It is true these women serve the world most acceptably as physicians, trained nurses, lawyers, preachers and teachers, but—they cannot cook. Some of them have made a decided success as business managers in stores, on stock and fruit farms, as contractors, decorators, dentists and even as barbers, but failing to know how to "cook," their lives have, as a matter of course, been misspent and they have not fulfilled the foreordained mission of a woman. Poor, misguided creatures, how I pity them!

It is true that they could, and many of them do aid very materially in the support of the family by the practice of the trade, or profession they have learned, and which brings to them pleasure as well as profit. It is also true that they can thus earn a hundred per cent more in these ways than they could save by being the family cook and housemaid, but being women, this does not count against the awfulness of their leaving their "proper sphere."

Verrily, for inconsistency in the superlative degree, commend me to men—that is, generally speaking, for I admit there are some shining exceptions to the rule. For generations they have "regretted" that a woman should be frivolous, and that she should so soon after her marriage give up all study and progress, deteriorating into a mere household drudge, and becoming in consequence no companion for her husband. Now, when women are asserting their desire, and ability, to keep shoulder to shoulder with their husbands and brothers in all departments of educational advancement, the cry is changed and they are accused of stepping out of their proper and foreordained place in the world, which, according to the man from whom I have quoted, means that they are neglecting the cooking.

There is, however, one comfort left for such as he; the men are fast proving themselves equal to filling the places left vacant by the women, and we hear of excellent man-milliners, dressmakers and cooks. We shall still be provided with something to eat and something to wear, even though women continue to cultivate and use the intellectual gifts with which God has endowed them, making of themselves leaders in the world's work, instead of being content as were their grandmothers to devote their lives to the care of the food and clothing of some great and noble man. Such a state of affairs must indeed be sad for the lords of creation to contemplate and I am sorry for them—I really am—but they will learn sooner, or later, that women, like water, will always seek, and find, their proper level.

"Aunt Maria" sends this, suggested by the commencement season:

At this season of the year one can hardly pick up a newspaper without reading an account of the commencement exercises in some of the numerous educational institutions in our land. I often wonder if this extra education we give our children, when we send them to college after they have finished an ordinary course of instruction in their home school, is the best thing for the young people. Does it not often make them discontented with their future surroundings, and prevent them from taking their proper places as helpers to their families? Do they realize that in sending them away for the extra four years of schooling, their parents have made great sacrifices of money, and of comfort, and that they have a right to expect some return for this when the boy or girl has finished this extra term?

How is it with you, young folks who may read this? Do you, young man, return to your home determined to use the knowledge you have gained in improving the methods of work and making the farm pay better than ever before, as a result of your years of study? Do you, young lady, intend to put in practice the lessons in cooking, and housekeeping you have been taught, so as to take the burden from the shoulders of the dear, self-sacrificing mother who has worked so hard in order that you might have these advantages? Or will you say selfishly: "I have my own life to make and cannot be tied down to the farm, or to the dull life at home as I remember it."

Before you decide upon your own career, think seriously if your first duty is not to care for, and make happy, the remaining days of those to whom you owe all you are. Do not allow your own selfish pleasure to stand in the way of what may seem to you an unpleasant duty.

"B. J. T.": If your teeth are troubling you, you should at once visit a good dentist and have them attended to. Have them cleaned and all cavities filled. This will doubtless prevent the neuralgia of which you complain and benefit your general health. Ask your dentist what kind of dentifrice you need, as all teeth do not require the same treatment, and some of the preparations on the market are very injurious.

A perfectly safe powder for removing discolorations from the teeth is made of equal parts of salt and baking soda. Put it in a thin muslin bag and rub the teeth with it.

Your idea that a dentist will make work for himself when he examines your teeth, is altogether wrong. There may be such dishonest men in the world, but a responsible dentist will not stoop to such methods.

Of Interest to Women.

A revival of an old custom is the furnishing of the "Bridal Chest." The ancient chest was of carved wood—usually of dark oak, which grew darker and richer in color from age and the polishing of successive generations This was finished with metal corners and trimmings which were kept brightly polished, and showed in bold relief upon the dark surface of the chest. A modern chest recently exhibited, was of polished red cedar, with bronze trimmings and it was very beautiful.

From the day of the birth of a daughter, this chest was to be the receptacle for stores of linen, bits of rich silks, pieces of silver and rare china, and whatever might be given her by admiring friends from time to time, and which would be of use or ornament, in her home when she had one of her own.

In these days it is neither necessary or desirable to prepare such quantities of bed and table linen as in the times when the best of this was hand woven. It will only grow yellow and old fashioned, and all such supplies can now be purchased so reasonably, and upon such short notice that the modern bride does not care to provide it very long before it is to be used.

It is nice, however, to have this chest, in which the dainty pieces of embroidery and fancy work done, either by the maiden herself, or given her by her friends; the bits of china and silver that every girl accumulates, souvenirs of travel and all such things as are dear to her, can be safely kept until she takes them with her to her own home.

Although these chests were formerly heir-looms, mutely testifying to well-to-do ancestry, it often happens now that they are evidence of a well filled pocket-book. This need not deter any one from "setting up" a bridal chest of her own, for eventually it will belong to her grand-daughters in the third or fourth generation. These chests can be bought in any desired wood carved as handsomely as the ancient work that is so greatly admired.

One of the many novel ideas in the line of progressive education, is called in Berlin—where it originated—a child-exchange. The mother in the city who cannot otherwise afford an out of town holiday for her children, sends them to some farm for the summer, taking in their places the farmers' children for a taste of the city's pleasures. For each child the change is pleasant and beneficial, and opens to them broader and more advanced ideas of life. The same plan might, with profit, be carried out with older persons who could arrange to change places for a while.

One of the latest additions to the picnic outfit is a basket fitted with trays in which each kind of refreshment prepared may be kept by itself, doing away with the mixed flavors and untidy appearance so often experienced with the ordinary basket. The trays when removed, answer as plates, and each person can select what he desires without disturbing anything else. Forks of twisted silver-wire are provided to accompany this basket, thus doing away with the necessity of carrying so many articles.

Mah Li'l Boston Gal.

No other gals ain't like yo' am,
Mah li'l gal;
Dey's jes' a failure an' a sham,
Mah li'l gal;

When yo' walks out on Beacon street
Yo' is so dandy an' complete,
I feel jes' like I kiss yo' feet,
Mah li'l gal;

Yo' eyes so bright, yo' smile so sweet,
Mah li'l gal;
'Pears like yo's good enough to eat,
Mah li'l gal;

Come 'long home now, it's time to go;
Yo' ain't gwine come? Yo' ain't? Why, sho!
I's jes' gwine swat yo' den; dat's so!
Mah li'l gal;

—Winthrop Packard.

A Visit To Mount Lowe Observatory.

EMILY S. BOUTON.

Looking southward to the sunlands,
On the ocean's ebb and flow;
Keeping watch on Echo mountain,
Dwells the spirit of Mount Lowe.

It is easy to imagine that this spirit of Mt. Lowe, which overlooks such a wide area in Southern California, has its true home in the Observatory, of which I spoke a week or two ago, when describing the beauty and grandeur disclosed by a trip over the Scenic railway. Resting upon the mountain side, some distance above the terminal of the Great Incline, this small, round-topped building seems to say: "There is that within me which will enable you to glimpse glories infinitely greater than what you have looked upon—glories beside which those you saw when you gazed downward to

"Where the valley of San Gabriel
Slopes in beauty to the main,"

are as moonlight to the sunlight, because the last are of the earth, the first of the starry heavens with its teeming mysteries."

A visit to the Observatory was the principal object Sophonisba, Brown Bird and I had in view in staying over night at the Chalet on Echo mountain. As it turned out, we made two visits instead of one, the first in the afternoon, the second in the evening.

It looked but a short distance to the building, and we undertook, in good faith to climb thither. The director, Prof. Larkin, we were told, would be there and ready to answer any questions about the place and work we might feel disposed to propound. Such an opportunity as this to enlarge our store of knowledge was not to be trifled with, and we started confidently upward.

When any one tells you in a showplace that some objective point may be reached by a ten minutes' walk, then look out! If you get there in twenty minutes or a half-hour, you will be lucky. Not that your informant means to lie, but he wants to troll you onward, in the belief that you will find it easier sustained by the hope of getting there quickly.

The sun never pours down her rays with less regard for the comfort of human beings than when he is shining upon a steep mountain road that winds and winds again, and seemingly never stops winding, as you patiently or impatiently, as the case may be, follow its gyrations. We toiled on in the rocky path with the perspiration pouring down our faces, a silence brooding over us that was big with unuttered exclamations. Sophonisba came once to my side to whisper an anxious inquiry as to whether, in my opinion, we should not find the infernal regions at the end of our journey.

WE TOILED ON IN THE ROCKY PATHWAY.

There was still something left of us when we stood at the door of the Observatory, which was opened by Prof. Larkin, a sober-faced, intelligent-looking gentleman, who gave us a courteous welcome to his eyrie. Passing through the first room, where stood the great revolving telescope pointing upward, we dropped into the easy chair, which the second apartment offered. A little later Prof. Larkin showed us the solar spectrum, that, no matter how often it is seen, never loses its fascination. The colors seemed luminous beyond those which ordinarily meet the eye.

"Only a difference in vibration," I said at last, "that varies the hue. And without doubt there are many other colors that would be visible could our eyes adjust themselves to a perception of their more rapid movement."

"Without doubt," answered the Professor, quietly.

"And isn't it possible," I questioned, "that some time in the far future, as human beings grow in spirituality, they will also so increase their power of vision as to see these colors, which to them are now but darkness?"

The Professor looked at me severely, with his scientific, it-is-settled expression.

"Madame, he remarked finally, "God made the eye, and it will never change."

I subsided outwardly. Inwardly, I went on thinking if evolution is true of anything, it is the great law for all things, and that through growth, humanity will vision some time what is now invisible.

It was an hour full of rare pleasure which we spent listening to the Professor's explanation of the numerous maps and charts hanging upon the walls, and in looking at the great telescope, which stood as a promise of what would be revealed to us at evening.

I have already spoken of the view from the Chalet when night had overtaken mountain and valley. While we were still silently gazing upon the scene, the summons came to go forth to where we could better watch the wonderful World's Fair searchlight, as it was moved to and fro, shedding its radiance upon everything it touched. Nothing could be hidden under such a revealing energy, and we revelled in its disclosures.

Then began the second climb to the Observatory, this time in darkness. That experience will not soon be forgotten. The rains of the previous month had gullied the road badly, but in the sunlight it had not disturbed our equilibrium of mind or body. Now it was different. There was just enough starlight to make ghostly shadows that seemed to start out at us as we went tumbling on, sometimes on the top of a ridge, anon low down in the gully.

Brown Bird pressed closer to my side, trembling.

"What is the matter?" I asked.

"What are you afraid of?"

"I don't know," she said faintly. "I guess it's—it's—coyotes!"

Of course Sophonisba and I laughed, and equally, of course, the laugh broke up the weird feeling which the darkness and loneliness had cast over us like a spell. No coyotes or anything else appeared to disturb our march and after a few more thunderings in which our greatest effort was to avoid taking a reversed position in walking, we again reached the door of the Observatory.

Now, a word before entering, about this institution. It was a cherished purpose of Prof. Lowe to make it second to no other astronomical observatory in the world. Its situation gives it an almost continuously clear sky. Professor Larkin told us that in a year's time there were but 43 nights which did not allow an unclouded view of the heavens. No other such record has been made in the United States, and but one in the world, and that is at Arequipa, Peru. The telescope through which observations are taken is sixteen inches in diameter and its lens is said to be one of the clearest that ever came from any manufacturer.

The first director of the Observatory was Prof. Lewis Swift, formerly of Rochester, N. Y., who was known as "the infatigable comet-seeker," because of his many discoveries in that line. He was succeeded less than a year ago by the present director, Prof. Larkin, who came hither from Knox college, Galesburg, Illinois.

Professor Larkin welcomed us into the dome-shaped room, where stood the great instrument that would enable us to peer into space. One by one we went up the stairs; one by one we gazed into the starry skies. In the portion of the wonderful Milky Way covered by the tiny glass, two thousand glittering suns were visible, and these compared to the shining ring that circles the blue of the heavens are but as so many sands to the seashore.

The Professor moved the telescope a little and presently into the field of vision came a star so wondrously beautiful, so majestic in its glory, that I seemed transported into the beyond. It was Sirius, the nearest fixed star, and yet millions of miles away. With banners of red and gold and purple, flung out in to space, it glowed at the center with a rhythmic varying of intensity, a thing of life which seemed to my human thought very near to God. And if I had never hitherto believed in an Infinite All Presence and All Power, it would be impossible ever to doubt again. Once, twice, thrice, it was made to cross the field of our vision, and then I turned away feeling as if for a brief season I had been in the Holy of Holies and seen what no words could express to another.

Something of this I said to Sophonisba later.

"Yes, it was beautiful," she said: "but unlike you, I do not feel as if I had been in heaven. On the contrary a good deal of pain enters into the memory."

"What was the matter?" I asked wonderingly.

"Nothing much," she replied, "only in order to see, I was obliged to tie myself into a bowknot! It is not a process which I should like to indulge in often."

I understood. Sophonisba is rather tall and the instrument was not adjusted to her height, hence our differing impression of Mt. Lowe Observatory.

I shall never, never forget that wonderful vision if I live a thousand years.

Her Loveliest Party

To Kathleen Agnew this is one of the happiest days of her seven years of life, because to-day is to be the climax of all the delightful things that ever come on birthdays. She is to have a party this very evening. It is now 4 o'clock, and in just one hour her little guests are to arrive.

Down stairs mamma and Matilda, the cook, are preparing all kinds of sweets for the little gormands. Kathleen in her own dainty white and gold room is looking with delight on the loveliest little pink silk dress, with shoes and stockings to match, that her two blue eyes have seen; to say nothing of her gold chain Uncle Charlie gave her for Christmas, and her ring with the turquoises in it that was given her on her last birthday. How can she ever wait to don this finery, she thinks.

Outside of the bright, warm house is a very different picture, yet, there too, is a little girl. It is growing dusk and the snow is falling. She stands looking longingly through the fence at the house that seems so large to her childish eyes. What she shall do or where she shall go until her mother will be home from her day's washing, troubles the little brain. She is afraid to climb the rickety stairs in the dark to a cold room all alone. So she stands looking at the house and wondering why she and her mamma don't live there instead of in their garret. A great longing to see how such a great big house looks inside comes over her. Who will ever know if she takes just one peep! No one would see her! She will slip right in and out again. Then she can tell mamma all about what she saw to-night!

She reaches the gate, when some faint sound startles her, and like a frightened bird she flies. But no one follows and she wants to see so bad. She retraces her steps, slowly opens the gate, and through the snow draws nearer to the window.

Just at this moment, Kathleen, dressed and happy, cannot resist a peek out doors to see if some one isn't coming to the party even if it is a quarter of an hour too soon. She spies, as she thinks, a guest, and calls: "Oh, mamma, here comes a little girl all by herself."

Mrs. Agnew, with an exclamation at such thoughtlessness in allowing a child to be out alone in the snow, rushes to the door and does not stop until she reaches the little one. Only then she realizes it is none of Kathleen's playmates. Trembling in every limb, the child stands, too terrified to run.

"Why, my poor little child, where in the world did you come from, and who are you?"

No answer, only a little dry sob.

All the kindness in Mrs. Agnew's heart is touched at that terror-stricken little figure, and forgetting her surprise, she tries only to allay the child's fears.

Finally the little one speaks through her tears: "Oh, please, ma'am, I was just a-coming in to look in the window just to see what was in a big fine house like this. I"—with sobs choking her—"I wasn't going to hurt a thing, indeed I wasn't."

"Well, I should think not, you poor little thing!" says Mrs. Agnew. "You couldn't hurt anything if you wanted to. Why your hands are like ice and nothing but a thin piece of shawl around you on this cold night! You must come right in and get warm." She takes her by the hand and tries to draw her toward the house, but the little one hangs back shyly. In the faintest voice she whispers: "I don't want to."

"Oh, yes, now, that's a good child; you must be hungry, come in and have something to eat and get warm."

But she shakes her head.

"Oh, please come, that's a good little girl," and Mrs. Agnew in a few minutes, with her kind voice and manner, by dint of coaxing has conquered, and hurries her toward the house.

Kathleen stands at the door looking in silent wonder at this other little girl, so near her own age, yet so poor and ragged.

"Come, we will go into the library," says Mrs. Agnew, "and you must sit down by the fire and tell me your name. Can't you tell me your name?"

Shyly: "My name is Mary—Mary Hitchcock."

"And have you a mother?"

"Yes, ma'am."

"Well, where is she?"

"Mama works out by the day since father died. I was waiting on the street until it was time for her to come home. It's so lonesome, you know, in the dark room by myself."

"Poor dear, aren't you hungry?"

"No, not very, mama always leaves a piece of bread where I can get it if I am hungry while she is away."

"Poor little Mary! Sit in that big chair before the fire and get warm while I get you a bowl of bread and milk," and Mrs. Agnew hurries from the room.

Kathleen has slowly followed her mother and the little stranger as far as the library door. She has watched the proceedings with intense interest. There she has stood, without a word, during this conversation. She turns now and follows her mother thoughtfully to the dining room, and quietly watches her nimble fingers preparing the bread and milk.

"Mama," bashfully.

"Yes, my dear?" A pause—"What is it, Kathleen?"

"Mama, I want to ask you something."

"Well, dear, I am listening."

"Mama, oh, mama dear, can't the little girl stay to my party?"

"Why, my child, that little thing would be miserable at your party. You must remember she is not like you, and besides, the children would make her uncomfortable by staring at her clothes."

"But mama, she could wear my pretty blue dress with the ribbons, and you could brush her curls, and oh, I want her so bad. Please, mama." Mrs. Agnew pauses a moment, looking musingly at her daughter with a tender glance.

Just then the bell rings and Kathleen, with her face against her mother's, whispers in a pleading tone, "It would make me so happy."

"Well, Kathleen dear, I do not want to mar this evening's pleasure, so run away to your little guests, for I hear them arriving, and they will wonder where their little hostess is. Leave Mary to me."

Kathleen knows what this means, so she dances away in high glee, and Mrs. Agnew hurries back to the library with her tray.

Sitting in the big chair where they left her, is little Mary, fast asleep, while the bright firelight is playing kindly on her pale face.

Mrs. Agnew, with a gentle touch, wakens her and hands her the bowl of bread and milk, which she eats eagerly.

"Mary, have you ever heard of Cinderella and her fairy godmother?"

"Yes'm; mamma sometimes tells it to me when I go to bed and she sits and sews."

"Well, to-night I am going to be your fairy godmother, so finish your lunch, and we'll go up-stairs."

By this time, kindness has won the little heart, so having finished, she confidently puts her hand in Mrs. Agnew's, and they go up-stairs.

A nice warm bath, a rush into some of Kathleen's clean clothes, her hair brushed, and then the little blue dress donned, is only the work of a few minutes. Mary, with cheeks red and eyes shining with excitement, looks a very different little girl from half an hour ago.

But of the delights of that party I shall not try to tell, only how Kathleen insists Mary shall be timidly enters the room with Mrs. Agnew, and taking her by the hand, leads her to the midst of her friends and says: This is Mary Hitchcock, who has come to play with us. This is her first party, and let's all see how much fun we can make her have." Of how poor little Mary blushes and hangs her head, though with that happy little comfort it isn't very long before she forgets everything but what a lovely time she is having. And oh, that supper! They march two by two while Mrs. Agnew plays the piano. When Mary enters the dining-room, she is sure it is fairyland. Everything any little boy or girl could wish to see is on that table! Why, the dearest little dolls, just about as long as your longest finger, made of candy, for the little girls, and candy pistols for the boys, are among the many good things.

And after they had eaten to their hearts' content, a return to the playroom and a game of drop the handkerchief is played. Just as they finish, the bell rings, and mammas and nursemaids begin to arrive. Then there is a rush for hats and coats, and the wonderful party is over. Kathleen stands holding Mary by the hand as she bids her guests good-bye.

After the last one is gone, Mrs. Agnew turns with a smile and says: "Now, Mary, we must get you ready and hurry you home, as it is just time your mother will be back from her busy day, and she won't know what to think, if she finds no little face to greet her." Then Mrs. Agnew hurries to the garret and brings down several pretty little dresses and a cloak Kathleen has discarded. Putting one of the dresses and the cloak on Mary and the others in a bundle with a basket of good things, she gives Mary a kiss and turns her over to Matilda to take her home and carry the basket. Kathleen kisses her, too, and says she is coming to see her soon—which she does with her mother in a few days.

Then, as the door closes on the good-natured cook with her big basket and on Mary's happy face, Kathleen turns, and, throwing her arms around her mother's neck, says, with a happy sigh: "Oh, mamma, but it was just the very loveliest party I ever had."—The Home Magazine.

THEY MARCH TWO BY TWO.

The Merry Go-Round.

"The quality of mercy is not strain'd;
It droppeth, as the gentle rain from heaven
Upon the place beneath; it is twice bless'd;
It blesseth him that gives, and him that takes:
'Tis mightiest in the mightiest; it becomes
The throned monarch better than his crown;
His scepter shows the force of temporal power,
The attribute to awe and majesty,
Wherein doth sit the dread and fear of kings;
But mercy is above this sceptered sway,
It is enthroned in the hearts of kings,
It is an attribute to God himself;
And earthly power doth then shew likest God's,
When mercy seasons justice. Therefore, Jew,
Though justice be thy plea, consider this—
That, in the course of justice, none of us
Should see salvation: we do pray for mercy;
And that same prayer doth teach us all to render
The deeds of mercy. I have spoken thus much,
To mitigate the justice of thy plea."

In answer to the requests of several M. G. R.'s, the above extract is printed. It is from the Merchant of Venice, and is a part of the plea made by Portia, to the Jew Shylock, in behalf of Antonio. The opening sentence was, as you remember, once the subject of study in this column.

Again the wedding bells have chimed for one of our number and another of our boys has become a Benedict. As we remember the bright, interesting letters we have received from him in days gone by, we will send out our best thoughts and wishes for the future happiness and prosperity of Mr. and Mrs. Zack Stubbs.

May he deserve this "Grace" he has won and never cause "the best and sweetest girl in the world" to regret that she has taken, for better and for worse, one of The Blade M. G. R. boys.

"Buckeye Schoolma'am" sends this question—who will answer it for her?

Dear M. G. R.'s, will you help me to the first lines of a poem? It is a favorite of mine and the closing lines are these:

"'Tis only noble to be good.
Kind hearts are more than coronets,
And simple faith than Norman blood."

Please tell me the name of the author, also.

While "Bachelor Henry" unpacks his basket, I will pass around my loaf of "Devil's Food" and if the picknickers do not decide that my unfortunately named cake is superior to any bachelor cooking, I will be surprised.

Success and happiness to Jimmie Long and his "better three-fourths." Of course Miss Prudence is not a match-maker—indeed, I am sure she would be shocked at the thought of such a thing, but it certainly looks suspicious that so many of her girls and boys in the M. G. R. are marrying. Let us hope they are "marrying on," and not "marrying off," so that we shall have more of their letters.

I like the idea of the birthday letters, but I shall be entitled to none until next January.

"Marie," when you take the advice of "Make Haste" and are "phrenologized" please let us know the result. "Buckeye Sunbeam" lives near Marietta, a town full of historic interest, and I live near Fremont, which is famous as being the place of the fight between Colonel Croghan and his few soldiers on one side and the British and Indian troops on the other. This battle occurred on August 2d, 1813, and its anniversary is still celebrated as a great victory for the Americans.

General Harrison's campaign was conducted through this section of Ohio, and a few hours' ride brings us to Lake Erie, where Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry gained his famous victory.

Why cannot the "School ma'am," the "Sunbeam" and "Maissie," of Ohio, arrange for a picnic that will enable us to visit—in imagination—each of these places of interest? Each one telling briefly of these in her part of the state?

"The Unlucky Girl" from Tennessee comes again:

I came in to-day just to thank you for admitting me to membership and to say that I am in favor of having all the picnics we can this summer. We will remember the poor bachelors who cannot cook when we fill the baskets with our luncheons and will not forget to sympathize with "Oregon Bach," who is always too late. Never mind, sonny, your chance will come some time.

What a good motto we have, and I am sure we shall none of us forget to live up to our teachings. How would you like to picnic here at my home, two and a half miles from Knoxville?

We would like it very much and shall hope to hear soon from this "Unfortunate Girl," all about the interesting neighborhood where her home is located.

"Cousin Patsy" comes from Georgia, this morning, looking cool and comfortable in spite of the warm weather. She, too, invites us to a picnic:

Good morning, M. G. R.'s. How are you all this bright June morning? Since my last visit with you I have been engaged—now don't get excited, for I mean to say "engaged" in school work—but vacation time has now come and I am again with the dear home folks. My school work has been very hard this last year, but it has also been very pleasant. I have long since learned that I must not expect my pathway to be strewn with flowers, but I can truly say that there have been more roses than thorns.

I have been in an entirely new field, but they have been lightened by the welcome I have received from the strangers I have met, and who, by their great kindness, are no more so to be considered. Very pleasant are these homecomings after an absence of several months, and not the least of my pleasure has been found in reading the back numbers of The Blade that have accumulated while I was away.

To the new members who have entered the circle, I extend a hearty welcome and gladly greet the older ones, whose letters I have so thoroughly enjoyed.

"Hopeful Polly," do not make all of your visits to the Cozy Corner; we want you over in this corner, and, besides, you know there is to be a "counting up" one of these days, and our state must make as good a showing as possible.

"Oleta F." I expect to attend every one of the picnics this summer, and invite you to come and always bring with you a box of maple sugar. At these picnics I hope to renew my acquaintance with "Topsy," "Bookworm," "Otach," "Belmont Daisy," "Lucretia," "Sunflower Kid," "Leme Roy," "Carr," and "Lena Rivers," trusting our next meeting will be as pleasant as was our first. "Kentucky Teacher," let us hear from you often.

I could stay and talk over old times and about old friends all day, if it were allowed, but as there are others waiting I will not be so selfish, but will now step aside to make room for them.

Those who are to entertain us at picnics should not delay too long to send their letters describing the entertainment they will provide, as the summer will quickly pass and it will be too late to accept invitations.

OUR WONDER COLUMN

1—WHO WAS HE?

He was an American statesman, born at Boston, Mass., January 6, 1811. He graduated from Harvard in 1850, studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1834, and entered at once upon a large practise, making his debut as a politician in 1845, when he delivered a 4th of July oration on "The True Grandeur of Nations." He identified himself with the Free-Soil party, and was severely beaten in the Senate chamber, May 12, 1856, by a political opponent. He served three terms in the Senate, eighteen years in all. He was Lincoln's confidential adviser during the civil war, and in 1871 opposed the annexation of Hayti, as a wrong to the people of that island. He died March 11, 1874, leaving many printed works.

CALLY GRAFF.

2—DIAGONAL.

O X X X X
X O X X X
X X O X X
X X X O X
X X X X O
X O X X X
X X O X X
X X X O X

1—A piece of household furniture.
2—June blossoms.
3—One who imitates another.
4—Well filled out.
5—A vassal.
6—A wading bird.
7—The lining of some sea-shells.
8—A very important organ of the human body.
9—A collection of sweet sounds.
10—Ferment.
11—One who makes a gift.
12—Reality.

The diagonals give the name of a most important June function.

BELLE BURRITT.

3—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

I rented a farm, sharing grain equally with the landlord. I borrowed 70½ bushels of oats of him, and when we threshed, he took the same amount at the machine, the first thing. Now he is not satisfied. What is wrong, if anything?

ELFA.

4—NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

I am composed of 17 letters. My 1-7-16-4, is location; my 2-15-6-17-11, is sold by druggists as "aqua pura;" my 10-5-4-3-14, is avaricousness; my 12-9-8-5-13-6-17, is food; my 4-15-9-1 a river in Europe. My whole is a June production, ranking second only to the birder of the month.

TERENCE O'SHAUGHNESSY.

5—QUERY.

Tell us what you know about the soldier who saw the longest continuous service in the United States army, and the only one ever retired on full pay.

W. P. E.

6—QUOTATION.

Who wrote:

"Man's inhumanity to man,
Makes countless thousands mourn."

OLD DAN TUCKER.

Answers to Puzzles of June 13.

1—David Glascow Farragut.
2—Word-square rhomboids: Numbers, Ontario, rondeau, though, boggish; Primals, North, finals, South.
3—It would take them 9-22s of an hour.
4—"And what is so rare as a day in June,
Then, if ever, come perfect days;
Then Heaven tries the earth if it be in tune,
And over it softly, her warm ear lays."
5—The Chinese Empire has borne in its time many names, for it was a custom when a new dynasty landed on the throne, to give another name to the Empire, according to the name of the ruling monarch. Its true name is said to be Chinese, "the center kingdom of the world," and from this, the Portuguese gave it the name of China.
6—Cicero wrote:
"Whatever that be, which thinks, which understands, which wills, which acts, it is something celestial and divine, and, upon that account, must necessarily be eternal."

MOUNTAIN FLOODS.

Coal Mining Region of West Virginia and Virginia Swept By Water.

Richmond, Va., June 24.—Conflicting reports received here place the loss of life in the Flat Top region from the flood at from 200 to 300. It is pretty certain that Keystone has been virtually washed out, but the loss of life there is probably over-estimated.

The Norfolk & Western people here know nothing except that they have suffered heavy damage to tracks.

The tracks of the C. & O. near Hinton also are heavily damaged, and trains are tied up. There has been a tremendous flood at Charlestown, W. Va. Several children were drowned near Tazewell.

Lost in Elkhorn Valley.

Bluefield, W. Va., June 24.—Mayor Land, wiring to Mayor Van Wyck, of New York, says:

"It is estimated that 200 lives were lost in the Elkhorn flood. The damage to the Norfolk & Western Railroad company is estimated at half a million dollars, and to the coal companies and individuals at two million dollars.

"There is no communication with any point further down the valley than Elkhorn. I am unable to tell whether outside assistance will be needed, until further information comes in."

Storm Scenes Described.

Roanoke, Va., June 24.—The passenger train from the west over the Norfolk & Western railroad, which is due here at 11:55 p. m., did not reach Roanoke mail half-past 5 o'clock this morning. When the train came in there were many people at the station who had waited anxiously all night for the belated news carrier from the devasted coal fields of West Virginia. Among those who came in on this train and who had been in the storm was a prominent business man of Roanoke, several railroad men and a woman and two children. They came direct to Roanoke from Vivian, and were compelled to walk a distance of eleven miles from that place to the small town of Ennis, where they were enabled to get a train for this city. These passengers declare that the number or deaths has been exaggerated, in their opinion, and feel confident that not more than one hundred people have lost their lives, though they cannot say with any certainty as to the number. The mountain district lying back from the railroads probably have suffered heavily, and the exact loss of life will not be known for several days. A railroad man who has been working at Vivian told the Associated Press correspondent that the rain started last Friday night and continued for some time in moderation, but shortly after midnight the heavens seemed to open and poured forth great volumes of water. When the cloud burst over the town of Vivian there was a passenger train standing in the railroad yards. About forty passengers, of whom three were women, were in the cars. The water rose rapidly and soon was over the trucks of the cars. Houses and cars were being washed about before the eyes of the frightened passengers. Ropes were thrown to the cars and the male passengers caught them and waded through the water which was now waist deep to places of safety around the coke ovens on the adjoining hill. The ladies were too much frightened to get into the water, and were placed on the tender of the engine where they were safe. Other portions of the railroad yards were washed out and a red box car wrecked. The house in which the section master at Vivian lived was washed away. A young son of the section master rode on driftwood for four miles and was then lodged in a tree from which he was rescued. A colored section hand who was in the section master's house when the flood waters struck the building was drowned.

The rain ceased falling about 9 o'clock Saturday morning. There has been no rain since that hour, and the streams are gradually falling. A big furniture store and a large clothing house were washed away at Vivian, as also were about a dozen small dwellings which were situated in the lower portion of the village. Two dead bodies, both colored men, were seen at Eckman, and three colored and one white corpse at Empire. Two iron bridges were washed away at Vivian and another at North Fork Junction and three persons are reported to have been drowned near the latter place. All the bridges and trestle work have been washed away on the Simmons river branch of the Norfolk & Western system. All telegraph lines are down and tracks are badly washed out on this division.

The people who came from Vivian did not come through the town of Keystone, but only around it. They state, however, that the damage done there is nothing like as great as was at first reported. They think that not more than a dozen houses were washed away. They cannot say how many, if any, lives were lost at Keystone. Of the ten miles of railroad between the towns of Vivian and Ennis it is stated there are not one hundred yards of track in one place, and it is thought this division will not be repaired for a fortnight. Fifty people walked over this washed-out territory Sunday to get from Vivian to Ennis.

The damage done all over the coal fields is immense, but everyone seems to have been too greatly excited and too anxious to get away to take time to inquire into the affairs of their neighbors. It is certain, however, that much valuable machinery have been washed away. Many of the wrecked cars along the Elkhorn valley have been washed down the river and probably will be a total loss. East of Ennis the train had little trouble getting through to Bluefield. Two bridges are gone between Vivian and Welch.

At Shawnee the Shawnee Coal Company lost all their mine mules, which were in the stable when the storm swept down on them. A report from Keystone has it that a mob of negroes there refuse to work for $2 a day, but are loafing around and watching their chance to steal from the debris. Another report says that the number of dead there is seventeen, and that of this number ten have been buried. Newspaper men have gone to the coal fields to get reliable information, and it is expected that something definite will be known within the next 24 hours.

$1,000,000 Damages.

Latest reports say that the lower end of the coal field, between Vivian and Gray, suffered severely. Fully a million dollars damage has been done to coal and lumber interests.

Three daughters of Coal Inspector Dinsmore are reported drowned at Keystone. They were alone in their father's residence when the flood came and all trace of them is lost.

The Pocahontas company lost $30,000 worth of coke in cars and coke yards. At least one hundred freight cars, standing on siding, collapsed, rolled into the flood and are destroyed. Freight trains in transit were overtaken by the flood and some cars washed from the tracks.

This town is the principal one in the Pocahontas coal fields and is located near its center. It was, to a great extent, the headquarters from which the mining population purchased supplies and was the only place in the field where whisky could be purchased. At this place there were some twelve to fifteen saloons, all of which were washed away. The report comes that the mining population are now occupying the banks of the streams below, catching the merchandise and barrels of whisky and beer as they float down. A great number of the coal and coke plants throughout the Pocahontas field are reported practically destroyed and in some instances are entirely washed away.

LOSS OF LIVES, 60.

New York, June 25.—The Norfolk & Western offices in this city have received the following telegram from the general passenger agent at Roanoke, Va.:

"The latest information as to the storm at the Pocahontas coal field places the damage to property at $300,000; loss of life about 60. There was no loss of passengers or trains. We expect to resume the running of trains on Wednesday."

Story of an Eye Witness.

Bluefield, W. Va., June 25.—An eye-witness of the flood which devastated Keystone has arrived here. He was a guest of the National hotel—one of the few buildings which escaped destruction.

In speaking of his experience, he said the town was built along one narrow street, which followed the stream fully a mile. Because of the limited space, the houses on one side stood on piles or walls over the Elkhorn, and on the other against the mountains.

At daybreak, Saturday, the people realized their danger. The narrow valley gradually became filled with a raging torrent, sweeping away small buildings and causing a scramble to the mountainside. More than a hundred persons remained to look after the women and children. When the railway bridge was finally swept away, the flood poured down the narrow street, carrying many persons with it. Eight lives are known to have been lost. From the hotel, a line was thrown to the building opposite, and those fortunate enough to reach it were thus enabled to reach a place of safety at the imminent risk of their lives, however.

At Shawnee, several persons are said to have been drowned. The greater part of the town was destroyed.

Many Persons Missing.

Richmond, Va., June 25.—At 2 o'clock this morning, the Dispatch correspondent returned from the scene of the Keystone flood disaster. There is no possible way yet to estimate the loss of life or property. Hundreds of people either are missing or are reported missing, and a large number of dead bodies have been recovered. The scenes of the flood's course baffles description. Everywhere is debris, composed of wrecked homes, demolished railroad cars, broken and splintered household furniture, and now and then the corpse of a victim. Railroad iron was bent by the force of the water; iron bridges, resting on their piers of solid masonry withstood the strain but a moment and were swept away like empty casks. The eddying waters ate away embankments, and great railroad cars laden with half a hundred tons of black diamonds tumbled to destruction. The Elkhorn and North Forge valleys, but a few hours before teeming with busy thousands, were made a desolate scene of devastation and death in a few short hours. The financial loss is unobtainable, but it is estimated that it will take millions to repair the damage.

The Norfolk & Western tracks for miles are washed out, and it is impossible to say when their trains can be operated. Although the damage begins at Coaldale, Keystone and Burke are the greatest sufferers. The two towns are practically one, and form the largest place in the coal fields.

Many non-resident miners were in Keystone on Saturday morning, and numbers of them, whose names will never be learned, perished in the flood.

Havoc Is Appalling.

Richmond, Va., June 25.—A Dispatch correspondent, who returned Bluefield from the scene of the disaster at 2 o'clock this morning, describes the havoc as most appalling. He says that hundreds of people are missing or reported missing, but discredits the idea that the loss of life is anything like at first rumored.

SHADED PORTION OF MAP SHOWS POCAHONTAS VALLEY, AFFECTED BY FLOOD AND CLOUDBURST, WITH TOWNS PARTIALLY OR ENTIRELY DESTROYED.

NOTABLE NUPTIALS.

Butte, Mont., June 20.—W. A. Clark, Jr., the youngest son of United States Senator W. A. Clark, and Miss Mabel Foster were married yesterday at the home of the bride's parents, Rev. S. C. Blackiston, of St. John's Episcopal church, officiating. The Foster home was elaborately decorated. The wedding guests were limited to fifty, relatives and friends. Mr. Foster gave his daughter away. There were no bridesmaids or groomsmen.

Senator Clark arrived in time to attend the wedding and it is said that his present to the bride was a check for $10,000.

The groom's present was a necklace of diamonds and pearls said to be valued at $60,000, and Mrs. Charles W. Clark, sister-in-law of the bride, presented her a ring set with oblong diamonds and emeralds. To secure perfect gems an expert has been searching the shops of New York for three months past. The bride's gown is said to have cost $5,000.

The wedding journey will extend to Europe and will cover one year.

W. A. Clark, Jr., is supposed to be worth three millions in his own right. When he became of age a large sum was fixed on him and this he has judiciously invested in mining property and realty. He is a popular young attorney.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER.

New York, June 20.—A special to the Times from El Paso, Texas, says:

Word has been received from Chihuahua that an attempt has been made to assassinate Mr. Shepard, who did so much to build up the city of Washington during the administration of President Grant.

Shepard many years ago went to the Republic of Mexico where he since has been engaged in mining. On Saturday, while Mr. Shepard was quite a distance from his mine at Batopilas, he was shot at by a Mexican in ambush, the bullet grazing his head. Shepard beat a hasty retreat in the direction of the settlement, the would-be assassin following and keeping up a running fire. Luckily none of the bullet went through the mark and the intended victim finally reached the door of his house.

Shepard is almost a king in the little town. As soon as the news of the assault became known the settlement became greatly excited. The neighborhood was searched for miles around and the following morning the assailant was arrested.

Attempts made to wreck church at Manhattan, Kan., of which the mayor is pastor.

FELL 200 FEET.

And Escaped Without a Scratch—Balloonist's Experience.

Chicago, June 22.—George R. Lawrence, the adventurous photographer who take snap shots at the earth from the sky, fell 200 feet from a broken balloon yesterday, got upon his feet without a bruise or scratch, and went about his business as unconcernedly as if such things happened to him every day.

Quick, hard thinking of an unusually high quality is probably what saved Mr. Lawrence's life. He balanced himself on the little platform of ten square feet which was all that was left of his balloon, and kept it flat under him as a car and parachute combined, striking the earth standing on his toes, with his

GEORGE R. LAWRENCE.

joints bent and his muscles stiff. He fell on his side, and when he got up did not have so much as one good snarp pain. A stinging sensation in his feet was his only unpleasant feeling.

The picture Mr. Lawrence is after is a bird's-eye view of the stockyards for Armour & Co. Several times already he has taken small pictures from a balloon and yesterday he began to use a new balloon, named Mars, which had just been purchased.

The balloon is big enough to carry 780 pounds. Instead of the usual car, it has suspended from it a platform 32 by 46 inches in dimensions, with a hand rail around it two and a half feet above the floor. A netting of ropes connects the rail and the platform.

Mr. Lawrence had been up to a height of 950 feet in the morning, and had taken several pictures for experimental purposes.

It was as he was being pulled back to the ground, shortly after 1 o'clock, that the accident happened. There was just 300 feet of cable out at the time, but the strong wind caused the balloon to slant so that it was not more than 200 feet from the ground.

Suddenly Mr. Lawrence heard a snapping sound above him. The ropes of the netting were parting. He knew he must fall, and thought out his plan of action. In little more than a few seconds the ropes had broken halfway around the body of the balloon, and the big globe full of gas oozed out through the netting, turned upside down and floated away through the upper air across the lake toward Canada.

What Mr. Lawrence did next he tells in his own words.

"I had a camera in my hand," he said, "and put it down at the first sign of danger. Then I figured that I must try to fall as easily as possible. I grasped the two side bars above the platform, and held them first all the way down, managing to keep my balance so that the platform acted like a parachute and broke the force of the fall.

Mr. Lawrence hit a brick pavement, and the crowd of stockyards employes and his own assistants on the ground rushed up expecting to find the life crushed out of him. They could hardly convince themselves that he was unhurt.

IMPORTANT ARREST.

Mexico City, June 19.—A Mexican detective has arrested Jose Frias on the charge of being one of the gang who have been engaged in counterfeiting American dollars. Frias was found in a house in this city on an obscure street. He denies all guilt in connection with passing the dollars, alleging that he did not know that they were counterfeit. The police now know that the business of counterfeiting American dollars has been a very extensive one. One of the band of counterfeiters has been traveling in the interior states, disguised as a tourist, business man or frontier merchant, speaking Spanish with a marked English accent, making the acquaintance of merchants and bankers and offering them American silver dollars at a premium of from 60 to 90 per cent, usually at a figure below that indicated by the current rate of exchange. The dollars were made of almost pure silver and were well executed, the milling being good, and the lettering and the American eagle being almost perfect. Many brokers, bankers and business men received the dollars in good faith, but on shipping them to the United States they have received word that the dollars were counterfeit.

Frias has been employed in the mints in this country and also at Sacratas.

PORTO RICO'S FINANCES.

San Juan, P. R., June 19.—After a careful study of the report submitted by J. H. Hollander, Governor Allen is satisfied that the present system of insular taxation produces sufficient revenue for Porto Rico's needs, and that consequently the island maintains itself without the use of customs duties on trade with the United States.

Governor Allen has decided to call the Porto Rican assembly in extra session for the sole purpose of passing a resolution to this effect, and according to Section 3, of the Foraker law. The call for the extra session will probably be issued this week, and not later than June 24. The session will be held July 4. The assembly will take no legislative action other than that herein referred to.

It is announced that the present supply of sugar will probably be held here until the establishment of free trade with the United States.

A committee from the San Juan Chamber of Commerce has requested Governor Allen to effect the transfer of Porto Rican exhibits at the Pan-American exposition from Buffalo to the Charleston, S. C., exposition.

CUBAN RAILWAYS.

Santiago de Cuba, June 19.—Sir William Van Horn, chairman of the board of directors of the Canadian Pacific railroad, who has been here for some time past supervising his railroad interests in the island, sailed for Boston to-day. He said he was greatly pleased with the progress of railroad construction here. Sir William expects to complete the road between Santiago and Santa Clara within a year, which will give connection with Havana and all other parts of the island. He is satisfied with the prospect of a safe government and thinks the outlook is better than ever for his great enterprise.

THE RESERVATIONS.

Plan of Allotting Homesteads Not Yet Decided Upon.

Oklahoma City, Okla., June 19.—The Kiowa, Comanche and Apache reservation, which President McKinley will, by proclamation, throw open, to settlement, is well known to explorers, surveyors and cattlemen, and has been thoroughly advertised. Thousands of people line the borders ready to make the run.

The reservation will probably be the last Indian land thus offered by the government for public settlement for many years. The remarkable development of Oklahoma since its opening has proved the adaptability of Indian territory land for settlement. Oklahoma is now a vast area of excellent farms, yielding everything that the north temperate zone produces in the way of grain products.

The reservation comprises three million acres. The Wichita mountains, which traverse the western edge of the middle of the reservation, form a watershed in which the numerous creeks and small rivers flow either toward Red river or the Washita river. For the most part the land is rolling, well watered and well drained.

In the Wichita mountains surveyors and engineers have found traces of iron, copper and lead.

The northern half of the country is fairly well wooded, the variety of trees consisting of cottonwood, butternut, hickory, pecan, oak and hackberry. The southwestern part is really an extension of the great plains of Texas. Grasses grow in abundance, the winters are mild and the breezes prevent oppressive heat in summer.

Settlers who go into this new territory probably will not be subjected to annoyances, such as attended the opening of Oklahoma, for a more practical method of filing claims will be enforced. This will prevent much of the litigation over title, which incumbered the courts during the first few years succeeding the opening of Oklahoma.

THE "SOONERS."

Cavalry Will Attempt to Run Them Out.

Wichita, Kan., June 24.—Captain Farrier, in command of forty members of the Sixth cavalry, has left Fort Sill for the purpose of running all the "sooners" from the Kiowa and Comanche country. They will remain in the Indian reservation until the land is opened to white settlement some time early in August.

According to well-authenticated reports there are from 2,000 to 3,000 "sooners" in the new country and more are going in every day.

The "sooners" are well armed, and some of them are known to be desperate characters. Among them are many reformed outlaws who have found their train robbing business on the decrease, hence have taken to pre-empting land.

Among the "sooners" are many women, wives of the men who have undertaken to hold land against the law. Some of the "sooners" have gone so far as to engage legal help, and they will not only remain in the country but will pick out farms and contest for them in the courts. If the history of new Oklahoma is anything to go by in all probability they will be successful in their scheme.

Before new Oklahoma was opened to settlement a great many "sooners" entered the country, formed bands and refused to have anything to do with propositions to oust them. When the land was opened they went into the courts and swore in each other's favor, and having no opposition in the matter of testimony they, of course, were granted the farms. It was a case of one honest man against a half dozen rogues.

This is their plan of procedure in the new country. They are living in bands, and will assist each other when their cases come to trial. At the thought of forty or fifty soldiers being able to dislodge them the "sooners" are merely laughing in their sleeves. They are able to protect themselves, and have sent such word to the Indian agent, Major Randlett. Even if some of them are ousted they will slip back into the mountains and river bottoms some night. Most of the "sooners" in the new country are hidden in the Wichita Mountains, and have camps that it would be impossible for the soldiers to penetrate without a big fight.

WENT THROUGH HELL GATE

New York, June 21.—Without the assistance of a pilot, and to demonstrate that a first-class battleship could be navigated through Hell Gate successfully, Capt. Henry M. Manney took the big battleship Massachusetts through the tortuous, rock-bottomed narrows yesterday.

It was the first time in the history of the navy that any commander of a war vessel of this class ever dared attempt the feat, and river craft and schooners were filled to await the trip of the Massachusetts. The passing of the mammoth fighting machine through the dangerous waters of Hell Gate successfully proves conclusively that in case of hostilities with a foreign power, a battleship of the same draught of the Massachusetts, if she passed the fortifications of Willett's Point and Fort Schuyler, could repeat the performance of the Massachusetts.

Mustn't Do It Again.

Washington, June 21.—The navy department has taken cognizance of the action of the battleship Massachusetts in going through Hell Gate, on her way from New York to Newburyport. This course is regarded as extremely dangerous for a ship of the dimensions of the Massachusetts, and, as a result, Secretary Long issued a stringent order that hereafter no battleship shall go through Hell Gate except under conditions of exceptional emergency.

MONUMENT TO BLAINE.

Pittsburg, June 20.—Andrew Carnegie will erect a monument to James G. Blaine. A personal friendship of many years and a warm admiration for the great champion of American industries inspire the philanthropist in this his latest undertaking. A site for the monument, it is believed, will be chosen in Schenly Park, near the Carnegie Institute. It was learned from an authoritative source to-day that Mr. Carnegie has had the erection of the memorial in mind for some time, but as yet definite plans have not been formulated.

The friendship between Carnegie and Blaine covered many years. During the past winter many foreign artists have visited Pittsburg, and the presence now of Franklin Simmons, a famous sculptor of Rome, Italy, the sculptor of the John A. Logan and other famous statues, has given rise to much speculation. Mr. Simmons denied that his visit to Pittsburg was to make any contracts for the erection of statues here, but admitted that he had expected a conference with John W. Beatty, director of art of the Carnegie Institute, but Mr. Beatty is now in Europe.

Consolidation of Canadian power plants near Niagara Falls is under way.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION
25 CTS

SYRUP OF FIGS
NEVER IMITATED—EQUALITY.

An Excellent Combination.

The pleasant method and beneficial effects of the well known remedy, SYRUP OF FIGS, manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO., illustrate the value of obtaining the liquid laxative principles of plants known to be medicinally laxative and presenting them in the form most refreshing to the taste and acceptable to the system. It is the one perfect strengthening laxative, cleansing the system effectually, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers gently yet promptly and enabling one to overcome habitual constipation permanently. Its perfect freedom from every objectionable quality and substance, and its acting on the kidneys, liver and bowels, without weakening or irritating them, make it the ideal laxative.

In the process of manufacturing figs are used, as they are pleasant to the taste, but the medicinal qualities of the remedy are obtained from senna and other aromatic plants, by a method known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only. In order to get its beneficial effects and to avoid imitations, please remember the full name of the Company printed on the front of every package.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.
For sale by all Druggists.—Price 50c. per bottle

NICARAGUA TREATY

British Cabinet Getting Ready to Consider It.

London, June 22.—In a tentative, easy going sort of way the cabinet has begun to consider the Nicaragua treaty matter. Lord Pauncefote has explained many things to Lord Lansdowne, the foreign secretary, and the latter is once more grappling the problem. It is needless to say that the foreign office has no intention of hurry; and, in the course of a month or so it may come to a decision. This will take the form of instruction to Lord Pauncefote, who will return to the United States. These instructions will probably not be officially communicated to the state department until congress shall convene or the attitude of the Senate in the matter shall be definitely known.

Lord Pauncefote will probably be permitted to interpret his instructions pretty broadly, and they show signs of being elastic enough to provide for any contingency except a direct refusal on the part of the Senate to recognize the validity of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. Lord Lansdowne is as persistent as ever on this point; and, however willing he may be to abrogate it, he will vigorously maintain the potentiality of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty until such time as both signatories shall have agreed to its abrogation.

A high official, in the course of conversation with a representative of The Associated Press, said:

"Americans seem to think we are trying to delay the construction of the canal; but this is entirely wrong. We are just as anxious as are they to see it completed and are willing to do almost anything to further that end; but we do not want to see a treaty we made in good faith torn up like a piece of waste paper, and we still consider that we are entitled to some quid pro quo for the relinquishment of our treaty rights."

A recent special cable dispatch announcing that the Nicaragua matter had been practically settled and that Lord Pauncefote in consequence would not return to the United States, caused much amusement. It is utterly unfounded. On the highest authority The Associated Press is able to state that Lord Pauncefote will remain ambassador to the United States for the rest of his days or as long as he cares to retain the position.

PRINCE EDWARD.

London, May 22.—The British public is only just beginning to look upon little Prince Edward, the seventh anniversary of whose birth occurs to-morrow, in the light of the future king. The importance of his place in the machine of state is somewhat magnified by the absence of his father. According to the present plans, Prince Edward will be a sailor, going upon the training ship Britannia in a few years. His present education consists of a few short daily lessons given by Mademoiselle Bricka, for many years companion to the late Duchess of Teck. The king is said to be strongly opposed to "stuffing children with too much knowledge." His recollection is keen of how unpleasant it was to be a "walking dictionary" at twenty. A story is going the rounds of young Prince Edward's precociousness. At a juvenile party, in the presence of the Duke of Cornwall, he was given toys of wood, for which he solemnly thanked his playmates with old-fashioned expressions, whereupon the Duke of Cornwall exclaimed, "The little wretch, he speaks better than I do," which is not for wrong, for the Duke of Corawall is notoriously nervous and untitted for public speaking.

British Shipping.

London, June 21.—A blue book, just issued, gives an actual return of the navigation of the United Kingdom and shows that British shipping in 1900 decreased—inward shipping by 2,619,242 tons and outward shipping by 2,903,600 tons—while foreign shipping increased inward by 2,482,113 tons and outward by 2,470,576 tons.

SKIN BY THE YARD.

New York, June 19.—A square yard of new skin is being grafted upon an elephant. This is the largest triumph of surgery in the animal kingdom. The victim's name is Belle, and she is the most valuable elephant in the circus.

While getting out of a car at Boston she fell and struck her shoulder on an iron cage, tearing off an enormous piece of skin. Eminent elephant specialists were called in and decided that the only thing that would save Belle's life was a gigantic skin grafting operation. It was estimated that fifteen elephants would be needed to furnish her with small pieces of epidermis.

The first that sacrificed its skin was her own son. Then some was taken from other elephants. The operation gives every indication of being a complete success.

The keeper cuts the pieces out with a chisel, trims them with a rasp and finally polishes them off with sand paper.

Dr. Schley Recovered.

New York, June 19.—Dr. Winfield Scott Schley, who for many weeks has suffered from blood poisoning in St. Luke's hospital with which he is connected, has recovered and is now up and attending to his duties at the hospital.

GEN. CAILLES SURRENDERS

With a Force of 650 Men and 500 Rifles.

Insurgent Leader and His Men Wept When Arms Were Being Given Over to Americans.

Santa Cruz, Province of Laguna, P. I., June 24.—When General Cailles surrendered here to-day, with 650 men and 500 rifles, he entered Santa Cruz to the music of native bands, which were drawn up in six lines, in the church yard. Cailles and his staff entered the church, where mass was celebrated by Chaplain Hart, of the Eighth United States infantry.

The column passed in review before the United States army headquarters, with arms at port, returned to the convention enclosure, there surrounded their rifles and received receipts entitling them to thirty pesos each. All the receipts were deposited in the hats of Cailles and his officers, Cailles insisting that the arms were not being sold, but belonged to the revolutionary government, and that the proceeds must go to the widows and orphans. During the surrender of the arms Cailles and his staff, who were outside the enclosure, wept.

The officers afterwards walked to headquarters, where Cailles tendered his sword to General Sumner, who gallantly handed it back.

General Sumner also handed back the revolutionist flag, which Cailles will, personally, present to General MacArthur.

General Sumner congratulated Cailles on his surrender, and the latter responded that it was a happy day for Laguna province.

The president of the federalists in Laguna made a patriotic address to the former Filipino officers, and the latter and the rank and file of the Filipinos took the oath of allegiance publicly on the plaza.

Frank Mekin, the deserter of the Thirty-seventh infantry, who had been acting as a lieutenant with the insurgents under Cailles who surrendered to-day, was placed in irons.

LANGUAGE IN COURT.

Manila, June 19.—The United States Philippine commission has modified the provisions of the law providing for the use of the Spanish language in the courts for five years, by permitting proceedings to be conducted in English and native dialects, the same to be translated into Spanish unless the litigants stipulate otherwise. In the latter case, the records are to be written in both languages.

AGONCILLO DEPARTS.

Paris, June 22.—Agoncillo, the European representative of Aguinaldo, has given up his apartments here and left a week ago for Marseilles.

It is said he is returning to his own country.

Agoncillo has been inoperative in Paris for a month past. He was seen recently and admitted that he now received little news from the Philippines. He had asked his principals to be allowed to return to Hong Kong on private business. He evidently regarded his presence in Europe as useless. He lived very quietly here and seldom left his apartments.

NATHAN HALE'S SCHOOL HOUSE

New London, Conn., June 19.—This city is the meeting place of many Sons, Daughters and Children of the American Revolution from all over Connecticut and New England, here to do honor to the memory of Nathan Hale, who once taught school in the little school building which has now been formally dedicated by them.

The building for many years has been occupied as a residence, but was purchased by the state society, Sons of the American Revolution, and removed to a

THE NATHAN HALE SCHOOLHOUSE.

new site in the "town's antientest burriall place," in Huntington street. It was turned over to the local chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, who will act as custodian.

Previous to the exercises at the Hale building there was a street parade, which attracted thousands from all over the state. The procession included United States regulars from Forts Trumbull, Terry and Michie, jackies from the United States ship Lancaster and the schoolship St. Mary's, state troops, the famous Putnam Phalanx, of Hartford; Sons of the Revolution, Daughters and Children of the Revolution, and school children.

In the line were ex-governors, state officials and well known men and women of Connecticut.

TWO LYNCHED.

Chicago, June 19.—In an interview Shreveport, La., June 20—Frank, better known as "Prophet" Smith, and F. D. McLand, held at Benton for complicity in the murder of John Gray Foster, were taken out by a mob last night and strung up to a tree. They were left dangling side by side. The lynching occurred on the Arkansas road about one mile and a half from the jail. Both negroes made statements before death, denying that they had anything to do with the killing. Smith, who was the head of the "Church of God" movement in that section and was blamed as being responsible for the sentiment against the whites which led to the death of Foster, died praying. McLand was silent as he was swung up.

As Smith was being led from the jail prior to the execution he was heard to say:

"Lord, you promised to be with me now."

There were about 200 armed men in the mob, and they overpowered the sheriff and jailer, taking the keys away from them. The lynchers claimed that the execution of these negroes was necessary to the preservation of the lives of white men in this locality.

Heirs of Union Soldiers
who homesteaded less than 160 acres before June 22, '74, (no matter if abandoned) are entitled to additional
Homestead Rights
There's Money at the capitol for such soldiers and their heirs—and a liberal reward to any one who will furnish their names. Address
HENRY R. COPP, Washington, D. C.

MEN; BE STRONG!

PROF. JULES LABORDE, DISCOVERER OF "CALTHOS."

You Can Be Cured of NERVOUS DEBILITY and LOST MANHOOD BY "CALTHOS"

Full 5 Days Treatment ABSOLUTELY FREE By Sealed Mail.

NO C. O. D. OR DEPOSIT SCHEME.

For years the cry has gone up from hundreds and thousands of men, young and old, for a remedy that would rid them of the terrible result of early follies or excesses, or of the overwork and worry that sap the physical vitality.

The medical profession of this country seemed powerless to cope with the appalling and disastrous diseases and annoying weaknesses of men resulting from violation of Nature's laws.

PROF. LABORDE'S WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

It remained for the eminent French authority, Prof. Jules Laborde, to conduct scientific inquiry into the cause and cure of Lost Vitality, Sexual Weakness, Spermatorrhœa, Epilepsy, Impotency, Small Parts, and the world today acknowledges the supremacy of the wonderful remedy "CALTHOS."

The Von Mohl Company, of Cincinnati, Ohio, recognizing the commercial value of Prof. Laborde's discovery, secured the sole American rights for "CALTHOS," and through its agency thousands of men who suffered from sexual diseases and enfeebling nervous maladies have been restored to health and the virile powers of perfect manhood.

THE VON MOHL CO'S. REMARKABLE OFFER.

We are now authorized, by The Von Mohl Company, to announce that every man who sends simply his name and address will be supplied absolutely free by sealed mail, with five days full treatment of "CALTHOS." This is no C. O. D. or Deposit Scheme, and there is positively no condition attached to the offer. You need not give any business details regarding your trouble. You need not send one cent of money—not even a postage stamp. All you have to do is to write to-day, just as you would to your own best friends, write to The Von Mohl Company for the free treatment by mail, in plain sealed package, at once.

The Von Mohl Co., 355 B, Largest Importers of Standard Preparations in the United States. Cincinnati, O.

The Von Mohl Company desires that you give the remedy a fair and thorough trial, and they are willing to stand all the expense connected with the trial to prove the faith in its merits.

POWER OF "CALTHOS" PROVED.

The first day you take the treatment you will be benefited. The second day you will feel an improvement. The third day you will note an increase of strength. The fourth day you will feel a gain both mentally and physically. The fifth day you will feel like a new man. If you suffer from any form of Nervous Debility, Lack of Energy, Sexual Weakness, Spermatorrhœa, Varicocele, Impotency, Small Parts, Night Sweats, Palpitation of the Heart, Nervousness, Confusion of Ideas, and Loss of Memory, you can positively be cured by "CALTHOS." Even if the disease has progressed to the stage marked by the symptoms of Epilepsy, Consumption or Insanity, we cannot promise to cure you.

PROMPT ACTION IMPORTANT.

As you value your health, your happiness, your very life, do not delay beginning treatment. The Von Mohl Company has thousands of testimonials on file from persons who have taken the treatment, showing its marvelous restorative power.

The Company does not publish testimonials, and your correspondence is strictly confidential.

Many who take only the five days free treatment write that they are entirely cured.

For the sake of your family and friends, as well as for your own best interests, write to The Von Mohl Company for the free treatment by mail, in plain sealed package, at once.

The Von Mohl Co., 355 B, Largest Importers of Standard Preparations in the United States. Cincinnati, O.

CHINESE AFFAIRS.

BOXERS AGAIN.

Berlin, June 21.—The Cologne Volks Zeitung, the leading Centrist organ, contains a special from a German missionary in Shan Tung in which it is asserted that the Boxer trouble is by no means over, that the rebels are quietly enjoying their plunder from the missions and that the Philo-foreigner edicts are only a blind. The dispatch also asserts that another and a worse rising is expected soon.

At the foreign office a gentleman, on Chancellor Von Buelow's authority, told a representative of The Associated Press that this news was in nowise corroborated by officials news from China. On the contrary of bits of news from there for months has shown that nothing like general trouble is expected. This is specially true of Shan Tung, where order is maintained with the active aid of Yuan-Shi-Kai, the governor. There is absolutely nothing to substantiate this alarmist news.

Regarding Prince Tuan, the latest reports indicate that he is not at court nor anywhere else where he can communicate easily with the court and that he certainly now has no influence upon the court.

CHINESE TROOPS.

Tien Tsin, June 20.—The Chinese troops, with the permission of the allied forces are occupying several small places in the neighborhood of Yang Tsun, recently vacated by the foreign troops.

Gen. Lorne Campbell says the delinquents in the recent difficulties between soldiers of the allies will be severely punished. Similar troubles are not likely to occur again.

Gen. Voyron, the French commander, has heartily co-operated with the British commander, and is determined, so far as the French are concerned, that order shall be maintained.

PRINCE CHUN.

Pekin, June 22.—Prince Chun, who has been selected to formally apologize at Berlin for the murder of Baron Von Ketteler, is making elaborate preparations to start for Germany about the middle of July. His suite will consist of twenty officials and fifty servants. Educated Chinese are anxious to participate in the trip and are volunteering for menial positions, in order to accompany the mission.

WILL RETURN IN OCTOBER.

Paris, June 22.—A dispatch received here from Pekin says an official proclamation has been issued there announcing that the emperor will return to Pekin in October, arriving at the capital, by railroad, from Pao Ting Fu.

JACOBUS BOTHA SEVERELY PUNISHED

Cape Town, June 25.—Jacobus Botha, the member of the Cape assembly for Allwal North, has been captured by the Boers and publicly spanboked. In addition, his house was burned. The reason assigned for this treatment is that Botha voted in favor of the treason bill.

TO BUY A DRESS.

Paris, June 22.—A public subscription has been opened to buy Ranavalona, the dethroned queen of Madagascar, a black satin gown.

Ranavalona has been allowed to leave Algiers for a few weeks' visit to Paris. She wished to take back with her a black satin gown, but found she could not afford to buy it, her allowance from the French government being too small.

The anti-ministerial newspapers which have been attacking the government on account of its parsimonious treatment of the dethroned queen, took the matter up. La Presse started the subscription yesterday, and 730 francs have already been received, Henri Rochefort heading the list with 50 francs. A number of deputies and municipal councilors are among the donators of the gown.

To the annoyance of the government, Ranavalona, has accepted the gift.

PLAGUE IN HONG KONG.

Victoria, B. C., June 22.—News was received yesterday by the steamer Victor that plague is becoming violent in Hong Kong where up to the end of May from the beginning of the year 495 Chinese have died.

The China Mail says it is impossible to deny that the outbreak is in virulent form, and one of the serious facts connected with the epidemic is that cases are found in every part of the colony.

Land Goes Down.

Pittston, Pa., June 21.—Thirty acres of coal land in this section sank several feet this morning and the surface is still going down. The cave-in occurred at the Fidler colliery, operated by Elliott, McClure & Co. The 600 employes escaped. It is thought the shaft will have to be abandoned. The cave-in was due to "robbing" pillars.

The First Bale.

Alice, Tex., June 21.—The first bale of cotton of the 1901 crop left here yesterday. It is claimed this breaks the world's record for early cotton by four days.

WILHELM TALKS AGAIN.

Cuxhaven, June 19.—At the conclusion of the regatta held yesterday on the lower Elbe, a dinner was given on board the Hamburg-American yacht Victoria-Luise, at which Emperor William made a speech. His majesty told his hearers that he deduced from recent events in China the guarantee that the peace of Europe was assured for long years to come, because of the mutual esteem and spirit of comradeship created by the united action of the allied contingents.

His majesty, in reply to the burgomaster's toast, said:

"I express to all of you, comrades on the water, my delight over our continued peace and security. Notwithstanding the fact that we, as yet, have not a navy such as we should have, we have won for ourselves a place in the sunshine, and it will now be my task to take care that this place remains in our undisputed possession, so that the sun's rays may shed fruitful influence over our trade and intercourse abroad and industry and agriculture at home, and also on the yachting on our wa

CIVIL GOVERNMENT

Goes Into Effect in the Philippines on July 4.

Washington, June 22.—Secretary Root has issued an order of the President establishing civil government in the Philippines. The order is as follows:

"On and after July 4, 1901, until it shall be otherwise ordered, the president of the Philippine commission will exercise the executive authority in all civil affairs in the government of the Philippines heretofore exercised in such affairs by the military governor of the Philippines, and to that end the Hon. William H. Taft, president of the said commission is hereby apointed civil governor of the Philippine islands. Such executive authority will be exercised under and in conformity to the instructions to the Philippine commissioners dated April 7, 1900, and subject to the approval and control of the secretary of war of the United States. The municipal and provincial civil governments, which have been, or shall hereafter be, established in said islands, and all performing duties appertaining to the offices of civil government in said islands, will, in respect of such duties, report to the said civil governor.

"The power to appoint civil officers, heretofore vested in the Philippine commission, or in the military governor, will be exercised by the civil governor with the advice and consent of the commission.

"The military governor of the Philippines is hereby relieved from the performance, on and after the said fourth day of July of the civil authorities as herein declared; his authority will continue to be exercised as heretofore in those districts in which insurrection against the authority of the United States continues to exist, or in which public order is not sufficiently restored to enable provincial civil governments to be established under the instructions to the commission dated April 7, 1900.

"By the President.

"ELIHU ROOT,
"Secretary of War."

CHAFFEE APPOINTED.

Washington, June 22.—Following the order issued yesterday making Judge Taft civil governor of the Philippines, an order has been issued naming General Chaffee as military governor of the archipelago. The military has been ordered to vacate the Ayuntamiento, the large public building which was erected out of the municipal funds of Manila for government purposes. This will be occupied by the civil officers in the Philippines. The palace of Malacayan, heretofore occupied as headquarters for Generals Otis and MacArthur, also has been ordered vacated by the military authorities and will be occupied by Governor Taft. Malacayan was headquarters for Spanish captain generals when in command of the islands, and the natives have come to regard it as the headquarters or seat of government. The Estada Mayo, another public building, is to be the military headquarters, and will be occupied by General Chaffee when he assumes command. All of these orders, including that of the President, yesterday, have been cabled to Manila.

CHAFFEE'S REPORT.

Washington, June 20.—The report of Major-General Chaffee on the campaign in China is being prepared for publication at the war department. Among other matters it contains special reports upon the Russian, Japanese, French, German and British troops; also reports on equipment, supplies, etc., of foreign troops, and reports on different expeditions. These reports were made by United States officers and, from a military point of view, are of considerable interest, but nearly all the main facts have heretofore been published. Some of General Chaffee's comments are interesting. At one point he says:

"For about three weeks following the arrival of the relief column at Pekin the condition in and about the city and along the line of communication was bad. Looting of the city, uncontrolled foraging in the surrounding country, and seizure by soldiers of everything a Chinaman might have, as vegetables, eggs, chickens, sheep, cattle, etc., whether being brought to the city or found on the farm; indiscriminate and generally unprovoked shooting of Chinese, in city, country, and along the line of march and river—all this did not tend, as was natural, to gain for the troops the confidence of the masses, with whom, it is certain, we have no quarrel, but were in need of their labor. It is safe to say that where one real Boxer has been killed since the capture of Pekin, fifty harmless coolies or laborers on farms, including not a few women and children, have been slain. No doubt the Boxer element is largely mixed with the mass of population, and by slaying a lot, one or more Boxers might be taken in."

Last week Mr. Hedges received a letter from Dick's former owner offering $1,300 for the bird. Mr. Donovan said it was his intention to present the bird to the wife of President McKinley to gladden her sick room in Canton.

SOLD ITS INTEREST.

Washington, June 20.—Acting under the authority of the act of Congress, approved June 6, 1900, and a notice issued jointly by the secretary of the treasury, the acting attorney-general and the secretary of the interior, the government's interest in the Sioux City & Pacific railroad company was sold at auction to-day to the Chicago & Northwestern Railway company for $2,112,000, this being the upset price fixed by the government, and, including a credit of $250,000 due the company for mail transportation, etc. The larger amount was paid in cash. Some time ago the commission appointed to estimate the value of the road fixed the amount at $3,500,000. Of this total there were prior liens amounting to $1,628,000, which would leave the value of the government's claim $1,872,000, which with the credit of $250,000, makes the amount realized to-day. The total amount of the government claim, however, was $1,628,320 in principal and $2,556,269 in interest, making a total of $4,184,589. According to the value of the road as estimated by experts, no amount greater than the price realized brought today, could be realized, hence the upset price was fixed at that figure. The indebtedness grew out of the issuance of bonds by the United States to the railroad company under the acts of July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864.

SEEDS AND PLANTS.

Washington, June 20.—Under the organization of the plant industry work of the department of agriculture in one bureau, under Dr. Galloway, as director, a more comprehensive plan for the distribution of seeds and plants is being arranged for. Especial attention will be given a few promising interests until they are entirely established. These include rice, wheat suitable for maxing macaroni, the date palm, cotton, tobacco, pistachio nuts, Dutch bulbs and foreign plants.

The young palm trees which recently were transplanted to this country and planted in Arizona are reported to be prospering, giving reason to hope that a new industry in the arid southwest has been discovered. Forty thousand pounds of selected cottonseed will be distributed next year, and a quantity of these seed of especial variety will be imported from Egypt. It is also announced that double the usual quantity of vegetable seed will be distributed to congressmen in 1902.

RUSSIAN TARIFF.

State Department Explains Matters to the Czar's Government.

Washington, June 22.—The State department has addressed to the Russian government, as represented by Count Cassini, its ambassador, such representations respecting the sugar and petroleum tariff controversy as are deemed necessary to meet the Russian action. The purpose of the letter is to smooth away if possible the friction that has been engendered between the two governments in the handling of these two subjects, and in particular to divest the exchanges of any personal character. To that end as set out in Secretary Gage's statement issued yesterday the effort is made to show that what has been done by the United States government was in a maner brought about by the automatic operation of the American tariff laws. The facts set out by the treasury statements as to the provisions of the countervailing duty section of the Dingley law are recited, together with the circulars and instructions of the treasury department issued thereunder. As the Russian government has been especially irritated over the proceeding as to Russian sugar imports into the United States, particular attention is given to that subject and reasons are adduced to bring the Russian government to believe it should remit tac increased duties on American goods.

CLOTHING FRAUDS.

Washington, June 19.—The war department to-day made public two telegrams dated yesterday, relating to the alleged clothing frauds, at San Francisco. The first is a message from Gen. Corbin to Gen. Shafter asking for information on the subject and stating that "it is desirable from every point of view, that detailed facts of any importance be given the department before being exploited in the newspapers."

Gen. Shafter's reply is as follows:

"Reference your telegram to-day. I have refrained from making a report regarding clothing seized by Col. Maus, because the quantity was very small and it all appeared to have come from the same man, a junk dealer, who did business around the presidio. The clothing had evidently been sold to this peddler by soldiers and recruits. The junk man and his son who sold it have been arrested by the federal authorities and their case is being considered by the federal grand jury to-day.

"There is no shortage in any of the departments here. This seized clothing undoubtedly represents the accumulation of articles which have been sold from time to time during the past year or two by the thousands of soldiers who have passed through San Francisco. I do not regard this matter as of any importance, though it has been widely exploited by the sensational newspapers. However, the seizure of these articles and the arrests made will have the effect, I think, of discouraging the purchase or sale of soldiers' wearing apparel in this vicinity hereafter.

"Following is an exact list of articles seized: Blankets, eleven pairs; legains, five pairs; blue flannel shirts, forty-eight; blouses, one; gauntlet gloves, two pairs; black calfskin shoes, seventy-seven pairs; tan and russet shoes, fifty-three pairs. All these articles are now in the hands of the proper departments."

CHANDLER AND BOB.

Washington, June 19.—A lively controversy is in progress between Commodore Robley D. Evans and ex-Senator William E. Chandler.

"Fighting Bob" has just issued a book, A Sailor's Log, in which he criticises and takes issue with all the pet measures inaugurated and engineered by Chandler while secretary of the navy. The ex-secretary does not like this censure, and has written a strong protest to Secretary Long. An informal investigation is in progress which may develop into something tangible.

The issues between the fighting sailor and the sarcastic and energetic Chandler are sharply drawn, so that a clash when they join issues is inevitable. At present the matter rests with the publication of the book and the protests of Chandler. The protest of the ex-secretary has been referred to the bureau of navigation, of which Admiral Crowninshield is chief.

Robley D. Evans is and has been a warm friend of ex-President Cleveland. William E. Chandler has always contended that he and not William C. Whitney, naval secretary to President Cleveland, was the father of the new navy. As an outcome of the controversy it is expected by experts that much light will be thrown on this mooted question, and everybody is alert to catch the future developments. Both Evans and Chandler are hard hitters in a fight.

PLAGUE ON BOARD.

Washington, June 24.—Surgeon General Wyman, of the Marine Hospital service, to-day was informed by Dr. McKay, quarantine officer at San Diego, Cal., of the arrival at that port of a plague-infected ship. The vessel is the British steamer Carlisle City, which sailed from Hong Kong on May 16, and, coming via Yokohama and Honolulu, reached San Diego late last Saturday.

Dr. McKay reports that there were six deaths en route, five of which were certainly caused by plague, and the sixth is supposed to have been. All the deaths but one were among members of the crew, the exception being a Chinese steerage passenger. The first death was that of the cook, who died on June 9 after three day's illness. There is some doubt as to plague in his case. The next case developed on June 14, being that of a fireman, and his was a well-developed case of Bubonic plague. The last death occurred on the day before the vessel reached San Diego. Dr. McKay reports that all on board are in good health.

Nevertheless the vessel is being thoroughly disinfected and kept well away from the wharf so as to prevent the escape of rats as well as of persons. The dead bodies were all buried at sea, and the baggage of the deceased burned. Dr. McKay says that dead rats were found on the ship before the sickness made its appearance. The crew of the Carlisle City consisted of eight Europeans and forty-four Chinamen. The vessel carried one European cabin passenger and twelve Chinese steerage passengers.

POSTAGE FIGURES.

Washington, June 22.—Third Assistant Postmaster General Madden has given out a comparative statement of the issue of postage stamps, stamp books, stamped envelopes, newspaper wrappers and postal cards from 1896 to 1901. Including an estimate for the last fifteen days of this month the total number of these postal articles issued by the Postoffice department to the postoffices of the country during the present fiscal year is reported at 5,711,764,689, an increase of 1,516,099,136, or 36 per cent. over the total issued in 1896. Their total value is reported at $105,150,338, an increase of $25,072,237, or 33 per cent. over 1896.

HAS NO POWER.

Washington, June 20.—Justice Bradley, in the equity court to-day, denied the application of Lone Wolf and other Indians for an injunction against the secretary of the interior to restrain him from opening the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache lands in Oklahoma to settlement. Without going into the facts in the case the court held that the question was purely a political one with which the court had no power to deal.

ACCEPT AMENDMENT

As Law, But Will Use All Legal Means to Effect Its Repeal.

Havana, June 25.—The Republican and National parties have signified their approval of the Platt amendment. The National party takes this action with the understanding that it will later use all possible legal means to effect the repeal of the amendment.

Since the amendment was accepted by the Cuban constitutional convention turmoil has reigned within both parties over a movement that had for its purpose the endorsement of the action of the delegates in accepting it. Juan Gualberto Gomez bitterly opposed this movement, and as a result of its ultimate approval by the Republican party, Gomez has resigned from the party and given up the editorship of La Patria, the party organ.

The vote of the Nationalists, by which they approved the Platt amendment, is a compromise. The party explains that it is for the maintenance of order and that it respects the amendment which, on account of the action of the constitutional convention, is now Cuban law. The National party will also co-operate towards the establishment of the Cuban republic, but faithful to its program and revolutionary ideals, and understanding that the Platt amendment as declared by the party on solemn occasions, entails, Cuban independance and limits Cuban sovereignty, the party will probably use all means in its power to cause its repeal.

And further, until this repeal is made, the National party will oppose any interpretation of the amendment tending to pervert the purpose set forth in the amendment by its actual wording, namely, the maintenance of Cuban independence.

GEN. WOOD IS ILL.

Havana, June 25.—The condition of General Wood, who for several days has been suffering from an attack of grip and malarial fever, which, however, did not interrupt his official duties is somewhat worse. His fever was considerably higher last night, and he has been forced to take to his bed. Surgeon Major Haverd, the general's attending physician, has advised absolute rest until the fever subsides.

THE VOLUNTEERS WILL SOON BE HERE

San Francisco, June 20.—It is expected that all the volunteers, numbering 7,500 men, will arrive from Manila before June 26. The Thomas, with part of the Thirty-eighth and Forty-ninth regiments, and all of the Forty-seventh, is expected next Saturday. The Ohio, with the Forty-second, should get in Sunday. The Bufford, according to her captain's calculations, should get here with the Forty-first infantry on June 24. The Indiana, with part of the Forty-second, the Logan, with part of the Thirty-eighth, Forty-third and Forty-fourth, and the Grant, with the Forty-eighth and part of the Forty-ninth infantry, are all scheduled to arrive on June 25, while the Kirkpatrick, with part of the Thirty-eighth, Forty-third and Forty-fourth will probably arrive the next day.

COLORED REGIMENTS ARRIVE

San Francisco, June 25.—The army transport Grant arrived from Manila yesterday with the Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth volunteer infantry. The regiments are colored, were recruited in the south, and have been for nearly two years in the Philippines. The regiments will be mustered out of the service within the next two weeks. There are 76 cabin passengers on the Grant, mostly army officers on furlough.

The transport Hancock will sail for Manila to-morrow.

Adjutant General Corbin will take passage for the islands on this steamer. He arrived here from Washington last night.

Mustered Out.

San Francisco, June 19.—The Thirty-first infantry, U. S. A., were mustered out yesterday.

HUGE LANDSLIDE.

Keyser, W. Va., June 19.—An avalanche unparalleled in the West Virginia mountains occurred Monday night at Hopeville, Grand county, 38 miles from here. Great sections of the mountain side along the Potomac river for two miles rushed down into the beautiful valley. Thousands of forest trees, immense rocks and earth came down, and the home of Mrs. Andrew Ours, a widow, was completely wrecked. The 22-year-old daughter of Mrs. Ours was instantly killed, and Mrs. Ours is in a dying condition. A little grandchild, who was spending the night with Mrs. Ours, was grabbed by her when the first warning came, but escape was impossible, and when found yesterday morning, the grandmother was buried to her waist in the debris, holding the child in her arms above the chilly mud and stone, in which she was fastened so tightly that, after many efforts, the neighbors found it necessary to literally pull the bruised body out, leaving the clothes buried. The child only will recover. Miss Ours' body was found during the day.

All day yesterday, hundreds of visitors went to the scene, and others from far and near are going by carriage and horseback, there being no nearer railroad point that Keyser to visit the scene of the most remarkable mountain occurrence the state has ever known.

HUGE METEOR.

Denver, June 21.—A special to the News from Tucson, Ariz., says:

The largest meteor ever seen in this part of the country fell between the pueblos of Los Molinos and Altar in Sonora, Mexico, on June 11, at 10 o'clock in the morning. The meteor was seen by parties in Tucson as it shot towards the southwest. Although the sun was high the meteor illuminated the sky and seemed to have burst at the horizon.

El Progresso, a Spanish paper, contains an article describing the shock at Altar and the terror of the people when the meteor fell. It struck the earth about forty miles from Altar, but the shock there was terrific and the people thought it was an earthquake. An exploring party will go out from Altar to try to find the place where the meteor fell.

THE BELL CO. LOSES.

Boston, June 25.—Judge Brown, of the United States circuit court, has handed down a decision adverse to the American Bell Telephone Company, in the suit for infringement of patents brought against the National Telephone Manufacturing Company and the Futurity Telephone Company. Bills in equity entered against the company are dismissed on the ground that the patent involved in the first case was void, and that affecting the second case either was void or so limited as not to be infringed by the defendants.

These cases have been pending for six years, having been brought by the Bell company in August, 1895. It is stated that the plaintiff will take an appeal from the decrees dismissing the bills.

Gen. Turchin Dead.

Anna, Ill., June 19.—Brig. Gen. John B. Turchin died here to-day in the state hospital for the insane. He was a veteran of the civil war.

OHIO REPUBLICANS.

Convention Adopts Good Platform and Names Ticket.

Columbus, O., June 25.—The Republican state convention organized yesterday afternoon, Senator Foraker, the temporary chairman, opening the proceedings with a powerful speech. Today Senator Hanna was made permanent chairman, and the following platform was adopted:

The report of the resolutions committee which was unanimously adopted by the convention as the platform of the party in Ohio reaffirms the Philadelphia platform; pledges undivided support to the Republican party, the magnificent achievements of which, it is declared, have added lustre to American history, and under the administration of which the United States has become a world power. Industry has revived, it is set forth; plenty has succeeded want, and our export trade now leads the world.

The gold standard is specifically endorsed. Further strengthening of the navy, legislation looking to the restoration of the merchant marine, the speedy construction of an American ship canal across the isthmus, are declared to be imperative needs.

In regard to combinations of capital the platform says: "We recognize the right of both labor and capital to combine when such combinations are wisely administered for the general good, but combinations which create monopolies to control prices or limit production, are an evil which must be met by effective legislation, vigorously enforced."

Congress is asked to renew the humane and reasonable laws and treaties for the continued protection of American labor. This has particular reference to the expiration of the Geary act.

A ringing tribute is paid to the soldiers and sailors of Uncle Sam.

Attempts to deprive any citizen of his right to vote under the constitution is denounced, and the demand is made that representation in Congress and in the electoral college shall be based on the actual voting population, proportionate reduction to be made in any state in which the right of suffrage shall be denied, except for crime.

Lynching is denounced in unmeasured terms.

Victory for American arms in the war with Spain is declared to have brought the blessings of liberty to millions of human beings. The Republican principle that Congress has power to govern the new possessions according to the needs of these people, and in the interests of the people of the United States, is declared to be upheld by the supreme court.

President McKinley is lauded for the prudent and successful management of American interests in China.

It is declared that the nation's pledge to Cuba is being faithfully kept, insuring freedom and independence to her people who, it is added, are to-day enjoying more prosperity than ever before. The Cubans are congratulated upon "wise and conservative action in favor of stable government."

Porto Rico is stated to be flourishing beyond all former experiences; Hawaii's entrance into full territorial relations with the United States government has been marked by the most marvelous progress known in the history of these islands. In the Philippines, a "wicked insurrection has been suppressed," and "civil government, contemplating the largest practicable degree of home rule, has succeeded military control. Personal freedom, with an equality of rights heretofore to them unknown, is secured to every inhabitant."

All these things are declared to be due to the "patriotic and brilliant administration of President McKinley," who in "facing unforeseen and grave responsibilities, has met them prudently, bravely and successfully."

Governor Nash's administration of the state government is declared to have been "wise, able, prudent, honest and economical." Revision of the state tax laws are favored in such a manner as shall require all classes of property to bear their just share. The creation of machinery for fixing and equalizing values is recommended. Alleged schemes to cast the entire burden of taxation upon real estate is denounced as unjust. Further legislation in the direction of increasing the state's revenues by forms of taxation other than by levies on real and personal property is also favored.

Full and cordial approval is extended to Senators Foraker and Hanna. Senator Foraker is declared to have rendered "splendid and conspicuous services in our country and we earnestly endorse him for a second term."

The platform closes by again pledging loyal support to the principles of its declarations and to the party nominees.

Then followed the nominations, the result being the following ticket:

For Governor,
GEORGE K. NASH, of Franklin.

Lieutenant Governor,
CARL NIPPERT, of Hamilton.

Judge of Supreme Court,
JAMES L. PRICE, of Allen.

Clerk of Supreme Court,
LAWSON E. EMERSON, of Belmont.

State Treasurer,
ISAAC B. CAMERON, of Columbiana.

Attorney General,
J. M. SHEETS, of Putnam.

Board of Public Works,
W. G. JOHNSON, of Summit.

MRS. JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Atlanta, Ga., June 19.—R. E. Park, state treasurer of Georgia, has received from the widow of Jefferson Davis a letter in which she speaks feelingly of the coming afflictions of old age. Mr. Park, who is a friend of the family, says the letter is remarkably cheerful for one who has so much to contend with.

"Dim, uneventful life," writes Mrs. Davis, "rolls imperceptibly onward to the inevitable and natural end of all mankind. My health has failed a good deal of late, but I never look sick, and every one tells me how well I am—I suppose on the Christian Science plan. I expect to spend the winter in New Orleans, for I have many little matters to close up before I go to render an account of deeds rendered in the body. * * * I am really happy in reading the notices of Mr. Davis' birthday and the eulogies on him.

IMPORTS OF TEA.

Washington, June 19.—Fearing that the Boxer movement would cut off the supply, American merchants last year purchased more tea at Fuchau than has ever been shipped from that port to America. Consul Gracey, who reports the fact, says that notwithstanding the serious interruptions to the foreign trade of China last year, the final results were not as disastrous as was feared, and as compared with 1899 the falling off was only 33 per cent., mainly in tea. The consul's figures show that while the United States imports of tea from Fuchau increased in the past two years from 2,000,000 to 11,000,000 pounds, the European imports decreased from 25,000,000 to 11,000,000 pounds.

GRIP IN HORSES.

New York, June 22.—According to Superintendent Hankinson, of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, a new disease, similar to the grip, has appeared among the horses here and is rapidly killing them. The disease was first discovered last Saturday and from the reports submitted by the leading veterinary surgeons fully 10,000 horses are to-day suffering from it.

Explosion of barrel of whisky at Logansport, Ind., killed one man and hurt two others.

Fives million feet of lumber burned at Benton Harbor, Mich., causing loss of $100,000.

I CURE FITS

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.

Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F.D., 4 Cedar St., N.Y.

R R R

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Radway's Relief is Absolutely Indispensible to every well-regulated household. It instantly relieves and quickly cures all Colds, Sore Throats, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Headache, Toothache and Pains of All Kinds, internally or Malaria and all Bowel Pains. Sold by all Druggists.

GEORGIA'S PLAN.

The Negro Doesn't Bother as a Political Problem.

Washington, June 21.—Senator Clay, of Georgia, declares that there is no "negro political problem" in his state. This announcement is in such strinking contrast with statements on the same subject made by nearly all other Southern Democrats that it has excited much interest in Washington. It is all the more remarkable in view of the fact that Senator Clay is soon to go before the people of Georgia for re-election.

"My statement may sound strange because of the practical disfranchisement of the negroes in nearly all the southern states," said Senator Clay yesterday, "but it does not sound strange to Georgians. The question of restricting the blacks any more than the whites in the exercise of the franchise privilege has never been seriously agitated in my state, nor do I think it will be as long as present conditions prevail. Every man in Georgia 21 years old, white and black alike, who pays all his taxes, including a poll tax of $1, ten days before election day, is entitled to vote the ticket of his choice, provided, of course, that he possesses the qualifications prescribed by law, which are that he shall have been a citizen of the state at least one year and of the county in which he votes at least six months, and that he has not been convicted of a crime. We estimate that the taxpaying qualification disqualifies about 20 per cent of the black vote and about 10 per cent of the white vote. But, even with this disfranchisement, the negroes usually cast more than 50,000 votes and the whites about 300,000. The poll tax is applied to educational purposes, and the negroes share equally with the white in public school funds. Though the whites in Georgia outnumber the blacks more than six to one, they willingly submit to being taxed for the education of the negroes. And so I repeat that we have no negro political problem in Georgia, and I don't believe we shall have such a problem soon."

THE U. S. TREASURER WILL BE ENJOINED

Washington, June 25.—Joseph Bradfield has begun suit against the treasurer of the United States to enjoin him from paying $50,000 appropriated during the last session of Congress for the erection of a nurses' home at Providence Hospital, a Catholic hospital or this city on the ground that it is a sectarian institution.

BOERS FOUGHT DESPERATELY

And Recaptured the Convoy Taken By Gen. Elliot's Force.

Cape Town, June 25.—Details of the engagement between General Elliot's column and DeWet's forces near Reitz June 6, show that the British surprised the Boer convoy. The burghers fled, but, seeing that the captors were not in strong force, the Boers returned and charged with great determination, after desperate fighting, recapturing the convoy. Meanwhile Colonel DeLisle arrived with reinforcements and the fighting was renewed. The Boers lay beneath their wagons and unflinchingly fired volleys between the wheels while their comrades were engaged in spanning and driving off that portion of the convoy farthest from the British. The latter pushed in among the wagons, using their bayonets freely. General Delarey was present and personally used a rifle. A man at his right hand was killed and the comrade on his left hand wounded.

The affair ended in a series of hand-to-hand encounters and fierce melees, the Boers eventually being driven off. One of General DeWet's staff officers was wounded and taken prisoner.

GOLD OUTPUT.

New York, June 22.—The Engineering and Mining Journal to-day publishes complete estimates of the gold output in the United States, and in the world at large last year. The figures, $118,435,592 for the United States and $255,924,654 for the world at large (comparing with $99,518,712 and $311,505,947 in 1899) do not differ materially from the estimates of several months ago.

Regarding the reduced world's output the Engineering and Mining Journal observes:

"The unfavorable result was due to the small contribution made by the Transvaal mines, a few only of which were operated during the early months of the year. Deducting the Transvaal output from the grand totals for 1899 and 1900, the statistics show an increase in the other gold producing countries of $10,171,000.

"The largest gains were made by the United States, Canada, India, Rhodesia and Brazil, while in Australia and China there were important decreases.

"In one respect the gold situation in 1900 was unprecedented. It has never before happened that the output of a great gold producing country has been suddenly cut off entirely, or almost entirely. The Transvaal, which produced $78,070,761 in gold in 1898, was expected to yield over $95,000,000 in 1899 and $110,000,000 in 1900. The war broke out in October, 1899, and the total for that year was $72,961,501, while in 1900 the only production was from the few mines which were operated by the government in the opening months of the year, and this work was stopped when the British armies reached Johannesburg. Instead of $110,000,000 the Transvaal appears in our table for only $7,208,859.

"The United States, which, in 1899, ranked third among the great gold producers, in 1899 showed a substantial increase, which with the elimination of the Transvaal, put it in the first place in 1900. Australasia dropped from first place to second place, while Canada took the third rank, though at a long interval, and Russia took the fourth place. These four countries produced together 79.2 per cent of the total."

LOSS TO CROPS.

Muncie, Ind., June 21.—In the southeastern part of this, Delaware county, thousands of dollars of loss followed last night the wake of the greatest hail storm ever known in the history of eastern Indiana. Fields of wheat and corn are beaten down, fruit trees are stripped and the strawberry crop is destroyed. Many farmers are ruined financially. The names of 40 farmers whose crops are ruined, were procured and their loss will be $75,000. The storm district is seven by one and one-half miles and no farmer escaped.

THE REFUSAL TO GRANT FRANCHISES

Congressman Hull, Who Is Interested in Lumber, Says Was a Grave Mistake on the Part of Congress.

Manila, May 22.—The inauguration of purely civil government here is expected to give considerable impetus to business. Although the amendments attached by congress to the Spooner act prohibit granting public franchises or disposals of public land and mining rights, and although no authority has been conferred for the organization of corporations, still the individual American business man is naturally optimistic over the prospects of the era of commercial success predicted for the near future.

The war, while it caused a diversity in the province, has all along brought prosperity to Manila, and the English, German and American business men have been and are making money. Now with the coming of peace, trade with the provinces is beginning to boom, and it is quite apparent that the trade of Manila, Iloilo and Cebu with continental Asia is likely to greatly surpass the expectations of Americans in general.

In a recent conversation with The Associated Press correspondent, Congressman Hull, of Iowa, said:

"The business development of the Philippines was set back a year by congress' refusal to permit granting of franchises. The new congress must, of course, at its coming session, legislate for the islands, and if we are going to insist that no franchises be granted for the promotion of large business enterprises, we virtually say that we are opposed, or at least, indifferent, to the development of the Philippines."

Mr. Hull, in common with all the more intelligent Americans who come to the Philippines these days, believes the business future of the islands, and of Manila in particular, is bright with promise.

Mr. Hull and his associates in lumbering enterprises have recently had practical demonstration of the fact that Philippine lumber will sell in the American market.

An agent of the Pullman company who has just been negotiating here for Philippine woods, named a price which his company would take all the Philippine mahogany, in the log, delivered at any Philippine seaport. This offer, which was declined, tended to increase the assurance generally felt here that the beautiful finishing woods of the Philippines are henceforth to be much in demand.

Several great agricultural enterprises are awaiting the chance to acquire titles to government lands before beginning operations. Various companies and individuals are looking to the great, fertile and largely savage islands of Mindanao as the scene of operations in sugar culture on a tremendous scale, provided the coveted grants of public lands can be obtained.

In Occidental Negros lies the richest sugar country developed under Spanish rule, but it is now claimed that the soil of several other southern islands can be made to produce equally good results.

CHASING A GANG.

Belmont, Tex., June 20.—Western Texas is thoroughly aroused over the recent killing of Sheriffs Morris and Glover and Constable Schnable by Mexican outlaws. Large posses are pursuing the murderers and every section of West Texas, between the scene of the killing and the Rio Grande river, is systematically guarded. There are thousands of acres of dense underbrush, however, with which the Mexicans are familiar, and the officers are not. The three men who escaped after Friday night's shooting are known to be well armed, and owing to their desperate character, they will doubtless resist capture with their lives.

This gang has accomplices in almost the entire district from the Rio Grande to the Colorado river. They have been depredating farms, ranches and country stores from one end of West Texas to the other for years. Summary vengeance will be inflicted on the fugitives if captured.

WANTS FOREIGN HELP TO OPPOSE GEN. HSIANG

Tien Tsin, June 25.—News has been received from Tai-Yuen-Fu, province of Shan-Si, that Gen. Tung Fu Hsiang is marching thither, and the governor of the province has applied for foreign help in opposing his progress.

NEW FOOD.

Washington, June 20.—Consul General Guenther, at Frankfort, Germany, reports to the State department the existence in tropical Africa of an ideal food for the human family which the chemists say is the only fruit found in a natural state that shows all the chemical properties of a perfect nutriment. Two pounds of these beans would supply the daily requirements of the human system.

The Markets.

WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW.

New York, June 22.—Bradstreet's says:

The situation is one of sustained strength in some lines, and of further improvement in others. The crop situation, of course, remains the main subject of interest, and this on the whole is good one, although too much rain in the south Atlantic states, and too little in Texas, with the lack of warm weather for corn in the northeast, have constituted exceptions to otherwise favorable advices.

Perhaps the most significant feature noted for some time past is that presented this week in regard to the prices of a number of leading commodities. Cotton goods, notably print cloths, bleached goods and a number of kindred products, have been advanced this week, and an increase in the price of the raw material is as much due to the better trade advices at home and abroad as to damage reported in the south. Hides and leather, long threatening an advance, have at last succeeded in this respect, and in addition corn and oats among the cereals, lard among hog products, cheese among dairy products and coffee and tin are all higher on the week, the only important reduction being in wheat, due mainly to liquidation of the July option as much as to continued good crop advices. European advices favor the idea that the continent of Europe will be a heavy buyer the coming cereal year.

Iron and steel lose nothing in strength as the turn of the year approaches. Reports of activity in pig iron at the close of last week are confirmed, and Pittsburg advices are of sales of fully 75,000 tons of Bessemer pig and of considerable quantities of other iron. Foundry pig is reported in better call at some markets. New demand for finished material is quiet as a whole, but mill production likewise shows a seasonable shrinkage, and manufacturers are still six to eight weeks behind in their orders. Chicago reports some good orders for steel rails in the market with $30 demanded where business has actually been consummated, an advance of $2 on the week. Plates, bars and structural material are also firmer at that market. Builders' hardware is in enormous demand the country over, and wire and nails are specially scarce. There is even a better feeling in the southern pig iron market.

Woolen goods trade advices are quite cheerful, and clothing manufacturers and dealers are reported quite confident as to the outlook for business. No particular change is noted in wool prices, but there is a good volume of business doing at the east and at leading interior markets.

Shoe shipments continue close to the maximum, again exceeding 100,000 cases for the week, and for the season they are 132,000 cases larger than a year ago. Hides are firmer at the west and higher at the east. At Chicago leather is active and strong in sympathy with hides, and stocks of upper leather are reported light. There is a growing demand for fancy grades of black leathers. An advance of half a cent on wax calf is reported at Boston, where export business in leather is also better.

Failures for the week number 188, against 188 last week, 167 in this week a year ago, 199 in 1899, 220 in 1898 and 215 in 1897.

Failures in Canada for the week number 26 as against 17 last week, 28 in this week a year ago, 22 in 1899 and 19 in 1897.

R. G. Dun & Co. reports: Wheat, including flour, shipments for week aggregate 5,520,831 bu. against 5,159,107 corrected last week, 4,645,180 in the corresponding week of 1900, 3,746,518 in 1899, and 3,790,470 in 1898. From July 1 to date this season wheat exports are 211,215,214 bushels against 196,480,136 last season and 223,476 in 1898-99.

Corn exports for the week aggregate 2,435,487 bushels against 2,589,254 last week, 2,514,593 in this week a year ago, 2,872,432 in 1899, and 3,942,321 in 1898. From July 1 to date this season corn exports are 173,081,959 bushels against 198,768,920 last season, and 165,289,152 in 1898-99.

OHIO CROP BULLETIN.

Columbus, June 25.—The weather has been warm, with frequent, and in some places very heavy showers. At Cincinnati only 0.12 inch of rain fell during the week, but in most other places heavy downpours have occurred. Considerable damage has been done by wind, hail, lightning and floods.

Timothy fields and grass meadows have improved, although meadows are very weedy and many correspondents state that they are not likely to fulfill the promise of some weeks ago. It has been too wet for clover. Much of it has lodged and some that was cut has been badly damaged; the crop is good.

Oats are heading and have improved except where the ground is too wet. Rye and barley continue in good condition.

Wheat is ripening and harvest will be begun in the extreme south this week. The storms have lodged it badly, and there is much complaint of rust.

The ground is much too wet for the proper cultivation of corn in many districts, but where it has been worked it is making a splendid growth.

Potatoes are generally in a good condition. Truck crops have advanced well also. Tobacco setting is well along and the plants are doing well.

Early cherries are giving a good yield. Plums are good. Apples are not falling so badly, but most correspondents report poor prospects for the winter varieties.

GRAIN MARKETS.

Toledo, June 25.—Close—Lower cables was the weakening factor in the early market and the good harvesting weather in the southwest was the influence to stay the market against a rapid slump. Liverpool market was disappointing, closing ½c to ¾c lower. Large receipts at northwestern points also had a depressing effect on the general market.

All through the day an air of dullness pervaded the market and not until ten minutes of the close was there any sort of trading. Then Chicago took a spurt ahead and climbed up 1c. The local market strengthened up slightly and closed at the top notch for the day.

Corn followed wheat clear through and closed a fraction higher than yesterday.

Quotations at the close were:

Corn—Cash, 43¼c; July, 43¼c; Sept., 45c; No. 3 mixed, 42¾c; No. 3 yellow, 43¾c.

Oats—Cash, 26c; July, 26¾c; Sept., 25¾c; No. 2 white, 30c; No. 3 white, 29c.

Clover seed—October, $5.45; cash seed, $6.30.

Following are the quotations from the various boards:

TOLEDO.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	To-day June 24 Close
Cash	68	68	68	68	68¼
July	68	68¼	67¾	68¼	68¾
Sept.	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
July	65¾	66¼	65¾	66¼	66¼
Sept.	66¼	66½	66	66¾	66¾
Corn—					
July	43¼	43¾	43	43¾	43¾
Sept.	44½	44¾	44¼	44¾	44¾
Oats—					
July	26¾	27¼	26¾	26¾	27¼
Sept.	26¼	26¾	26¼	26¾	26¾

NEW YORK.

Wheat—					
July	73¼	73½	73¼	73½	73¾
Sept.	71¾	72	71¾	72	72¼
Corn—					
July	47¼	47¾	47¼	47¾	47¾
Sept.	48¼	48¾	48½	48¾	48¾

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—					
July	62¾	63	62½	62¾	63¼
Sept.	63¾	63¾	63¼	63¾	63¾

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
July	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾
Sept.	63¾	64¼	63¾	64¼	64½

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
July	65¾	66	65¾	65¾	66¾
Sept.	66	66	65¾	65¾	66¾

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					